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With Egypt Staggering, Fundamentalism Rises

Islamic Extremism Proves Attractive To Youths Facing Vacuum of Ideals

By Jeffrey Bartholomew
Washington Post Service

CAIRO — Abdul Gubser, one of Egypt's promising new authors, wrote a book about a metaphorical message, which reads, "We're coming." The hero struggles to deliver the message, and with it the ideal destiny of Egypt, but fails.

Mr. Gubser, a liberal, later found a note delivered to him with a copy of his book, placed under the door of his apartment. The book was smeared with dung. The message read in part, "Bullets cost us nothing."

It was signed "The Jamaat," which is an umbrella term for a large number of Islamic fundamentalist organizations that get most of their members from Egypt's increasingly disillusioned youth.

The book and the episode reflect the competing ambitions of Egypt's young. According to many experts, it is a lost generation, a generation in need of someone to show it the way. But the failure of anyone to do so, and the related vacuum of ideology and ideals, have improved the ground for extremism.

Ali Hilal Desouki, a professor of political science at Cairo University, refers to Egypt as "a stateless society."

"It's a society expecting something, but it does not know when it will happen or who will do it," he said.

Many observers in Cairo say that the riots last month by members of the Central Security Forces, young conscripts from the bottom rung of the economic ladder, were the first outbreak resulting from the frustrations of the younger generation.

Others see portents in the less violent, more political demonstra-

tions of students, who have been increasingly critical of Israeli and U.S. policy, as well as the government of President Hosni Mubarak. The rioting policemen, who earn the equivalent of about \$4 per month and who thought that their term of duty was to be extended by a year, attacked handily symbols of opulence such as luxury hotels and nightclubs. Partly due to their actions, foreign earnings will be down and life will become less tolerable.

Egypt's foreign revenues are expected to drop as much as 40 percent this year, primarily because of the fall in oil prices.

"All dreams are gone, and no plans are replacing them," said Mohammed Hassanin Helikal, a political commentator. "When you are strong, you don't need a dream. You need a dream when you are in crisis."

There is a long waiting list for government-guaranteed employment. For those who can find work, salaries are usually too low for housing. Housing is a prerequisite for marriage in Egypt.

In the 1970s and early 1980s, the easy answer was to travel to the Arab countries prospering from oil revenues, where it was possible to earn enough money to be able to return to Egypt and enjoy a decent living. But as oil revenues dry up, so does the job market for Egyptians, who are returning home by the thousands.

One of the most often heard criticisms of Mr. Mubarak is his inability to provide a vision to motivate Egypt.

The National Democratic Party, which is led by Mr. Mubarak, has practically no active support on university campuses, according to



An Egyptian security policeman stands guard at a mosque in Alexandria as a group of Muslims offer prayers.

observers. The student councils are almost entirely controlled by Muslim groups.

"The last generation is looking for Islam," said Mohammed Abdel Qudus, a newspaper columnist and member of the Muslim Brotherhood. He added that "the greatest support for Islam in Egypt is the youth."

According to several observers, fundamentalist Islam is winning by default.

During the past 34 years, Egypt has steered a course from a British-dominated neoclassical, to socialism, to U.S.-backed, Western capitalism. All experiments appear to have failed. The only untested system, said to its promoters the only truly indigenous system, is the Islamic one.

But while experts say that funda-

mentalism is on the rise, they add that the speed of its ascent has lessened.

The appeal of fundamentalist Islam has suffered setbacks in Egypt, experts say, because of its failure elsewhere in the region. For those who once looked to Iran as a symbol, the war between Iran and Iraq is becoming increasingly difficult to understand. The Iranian government is often viewed as repressive with little to offer in the way of social or economic reform.

In Mr. Gubser's book, fundamentalism is meant for them, but the message is meant to turn it over. The message is Egypt's average citizen, well-intentioned, searching day and night through Cairo's streets, but unable to trust anyone who would receive the message.

Enrile Calls Marcos Telex Ploy to Split Government

Manila

MANILA — Juan Ponce Enrile, the Philippine defense minister, accused former President Ferdinand E. Marcos on Monday of trying to bring down the new government by driving a wedge between himself and President Corason C. Aquino.

Mr. Enrile said Mr. Marcos sent him a telex message from exile in Hawaii on Sunday that suggested the pair had made a secret pact before Mr. Marcos fled the country Feb. 25.

"We are keeping our agreement," Mr. Enrile's message said. "I hope you get on top of things."

In a statement disclosing the text of the telex, Mr. Enrile strongly denied any agreement and said the message was a ploy to sow intrigue in the new administration.

The telex was the latest evidence that Mr. Marcos is closely following events in the Philippines, which he ruled for 20 years. He was forced from office in a military and civilian rebellion last month in which he fled to Hawaii.

Political allies of Mr. Marcos have said they have received regular telephone calls and other messages since Mr. Marcos fled, advising them about how to treat the Aquino government.

Mr. Enrile's Unswerving Philippine justice minister said Monday that he has been unable to persuade his colleagues on a cabinet, consideration that Mrs. Aquino should proclaim a revolutionary government, United Press International reported from Manila.

Nepali Gonzales, who heads the commission, said in an interview that he alone of the commission's five members favored a formal declaration of a revolutionary government.

Mr. Gonzales predicted last week that Mrs. Aquino would issue a proclamation this week in an effort to realize his dream of a new government.

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Military authorities, meanwhile, said 20 people were killed in two Communist guerrilla attacks over the weekend, bringing to 47 the number killed in major rebel attacks since last month.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Honecker Plans West German Visit

BOHNE (Reuters) — The East German leader, Erich Honecker, has indicated to Chancellor Helmut Kohl that he wants to go ahead with a postponed visit to West Germany this year. A West German government spokesman, Friedhelm Ost, said Monday.

Mr. Honecker, who would be the first East German head of state to visit West Germany, had said the issue at talks with Mr. Kohl in Stockholm on Saturday after memorial services for Olof Palme, Mr. Ost said. Mr. Honecker has not named a date and the spokesman refused to speculate on the timing. "A date will be arranged," he said.

It was the first time the West German government has commented officially on a possible visit in 1986 by Mr. Honecker, who has twice postponed similar plans because of apparent pressure from Moscow.

Analysts Challenge U.S. Data-Keeping
WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. government's economic statistics programs have deteriorated badly in recent years, and policy-makers are relying more and more on misleading data, members of a joint congressional committee were told Monday.

Courtesy Slater, chief economist at the Commerce Department during the Carter administration, testified to the Joint Economic Committee that budget cutbacks by the Reagan administration were to blame for much of the problem. "Inadequate funds, continuous uncertainty about budget levels and weakened central coordination have had a damaging impact on statistical programs," she said.

Other private economists agreed with Mrs. Slater's assessment that the government's economic statistics had deteriorated badly in recent years. One of them, Joseph W. Dunne, chief statistician for Dun & Bradstreet Corp., said, "It disturbs me greatly that our statistical efforts are slipping. One key reason for the slippage is the cutbacks in federal spending on quality statistics." Mrs. Slater's secretary in the current administration, Robert Ortner, said that the administration would consider any recommended improvements.

Syria Accuses Iraq in Car Bombing
BEIRUT (AP) — Syria accused Iraq on Monday of a car bombing in Damascus last week. A Beirut radio station said the blast killed or wounded more than 200 people near a complex occupied by Soviet advisers.

Syria's state radio said the car bomb was driven into the Abbasieh Public Square on Thursday by a Lebanese driver, identified as Ahmed Hassan Eid, 27, of Tripoli. It broadcast what it said was a recorded admission by "this rejected scoundrel" of his complicity in the crime.

The radio, monitored in Beirut, said an explosion left "a number of casualties among the citizens," though it gave no details, including whether Soviet military advisers were among the victims. The Voice of Lebanon radio station reported more than 200 people died or injured.

Ahmed Hassan Eid

New Soviet Space Craft Developed
MOSCOW (Reuters) — Soviet scientists have developed a new generation of spacecraft for transporting cosmonauts to orbiting stations, the Communist party daily Pravda said Monday.

The Soyuz T-15 that carried Colonel Leonid D. Kizim and Vladimir A. Soloviyev to Mir space station will be the last of the current type, Pravda said. It gave no details about the new line, however, in keeping with the secrecy that surrounds most of the Soviet space program.

Pravda said the Mir, the first of a new type of Soviet space station, "needs two generations of spacecraft because of Soviet's limited technical capacity. Saturday's docking operation had to be carried out manually by Colonel Kizim."

5 Saved From Singapore Hotel Debris
SINGAPORE (UPI) — Workers tunneling through the rubble of a collapsed seven-story hotel here rescued five persons Monday who had been buried under brick and concrete for more than 48 hours.

The rescues brought to 16 the number of survivors after the collapse Saturday of the 15-year-old New World Hotel. The cause of the collapse was not known but debris about the building's structural support were growing.

Thirteen persons, including two children found clutching their mother and a motorist trapped in the basement parking lot, were found dead and as many as 60 were still missing. All the survivors and victims are Indians, Malaysians or Chinese.

Opposition Unites in South Korea
SEOUL (AP) — The major foes of the government of President Chun Doo Hwan formed a united opposition front on Monday to push their demands for more democracy in South Korea, including a revised constitution.

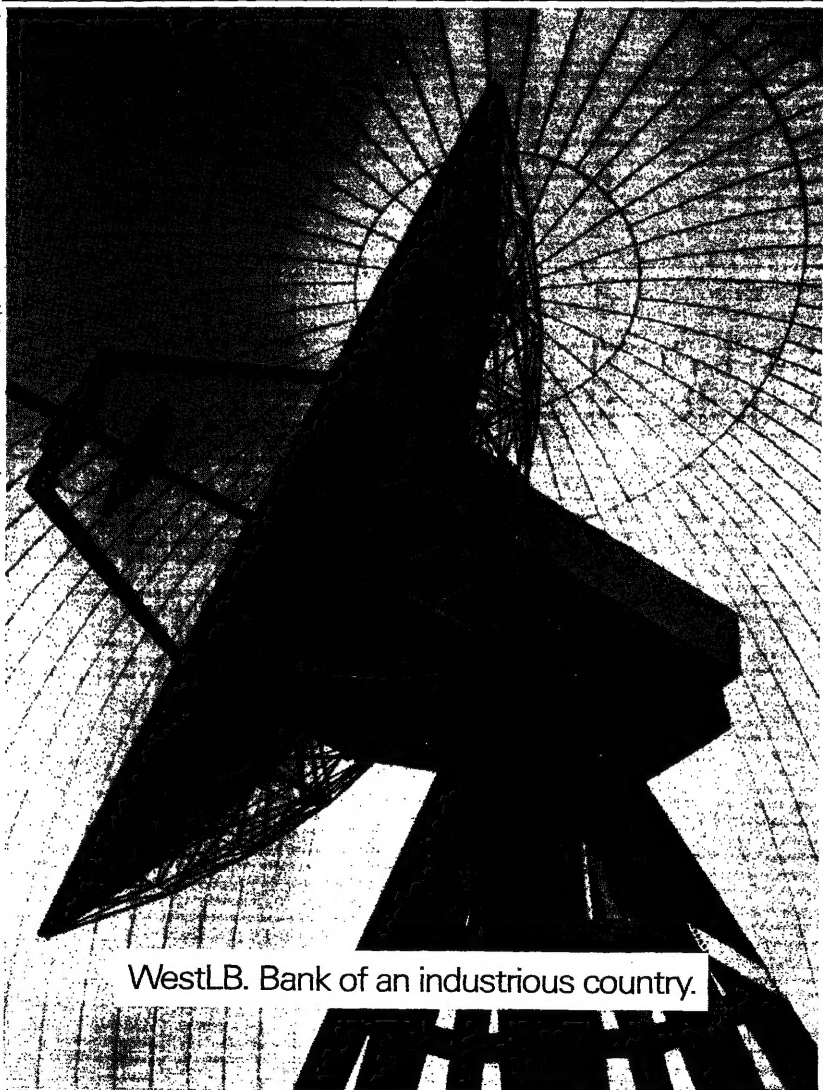
It was the first attempt to unite virtually all main opposition and dissident movements against Mr. Chun, who came to power in 1980. Until now the groups have generally worked independently in seeking change.

Eight leaders representing five political and religious activist groups met for three hours and set a body called the National Liaison Organization for Democratization. Among those attending were Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam, the nation's best-known dissidents; Lee Min Woo, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party; and the Reverend Moon Il Hwan, a militant civil rights activist.

For the Record
Philadelphia was disrupted by a strike of transit workers Monday that caused traffic jams throughout the city. They walked out in a dispute over wages, benefits and the use of part-time workers.

Spanish airline and railway workers staged a one-day strike Monday over labor contracts, delaying trains and forcing cancellation of 6 flights. Strikes also are planned for March 24-26 and March 31. (Reuters)

Lesotho's ruling military council disclosed over the weekend that its former deputy commander of the Lesotho armed forces, Brigadier B.M. Ramotsohoane, had died in detention. It was the second death announced this month of an officer opposed to January's coup. (Reuters)



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More Mothers Are Working in U.S., Leaving Infants in the Care of Others

By Kenneth B. Noble

WASHINGTON — Nearly half of American women with children less than a year old worked outside the home last year, and the number of married mothers who work has more than doubled since 1970, a Labor Department study shows.

The study says there were profound changes in the number of employed mothers, particularly those with infant children. In March 1985, it said, 49.4 percent of married women with children less than a year old worked outside the home, up from 39 percent five years earlier, and more than double the rate in 1970.

Because single mothers who head households are often the sole support of themselves and their children, they are even more likely to be working than married mothers, the report said.

The proportion of families headed by single mothers employed full time rose from 38 percent of those with children under a year old to 79 percent of those with children under 3 years old, to 84 percent of those whose youngest child was aged 6 to 17.

The report says that about 25 million children, over half of them with married parents, are in families where the mother is absent from the home for part of the work-

day on a regular basis, with baby sitters or day-care centers providing care.

"Most of these women don't have a choice about going to work shortly after they deliver; it's an economic necessity," said Amy Wilkins, program associate in the child-care division of the Children's Defense League, an advocacy group.

Some experts also noted that the data paralleled a gradual rise in the average childbearing age of American women.

"Many of the women who are having babies already have a substantial work history behind them," said Deborah Phillips, di-

rector of information services for the National Association for the Education of Young Children. "So you're not talking about new workers or novices. You're talking about women who have professions or jobs at the time they have a baby. When they work, they're pursuing a career, not starting one."

Experts on child care said the data, which did not address the role of fathers, has some distressing implications, particularly for low-income parents since child-care costs are becoming prohibitively expensive for many families.

A 1983 study by the Conference Board, a business research group,

showed that most parents paid about \$3,000 per child a year for out-of-home child care services.

At the same time, federal and state financing of child-care services has steadily decreased in recent years. A 1985 study by the Children's Defense League, "Child Care: Whose Priority?" said that 22 states were spending less for child care than in 1981, even without taking into account the effect of inflation.

Dr. Phillips, who is on leave from the University of Illinois, said the lack of affordable child care "is raising child proposals."

"There's a tremendous shortage

of child care for infants and toddlers," he said.

Child-care and medical experts also said the increase in working mothers indicated potentially profound changes in child-rearing practices.

Experts have heatedly debated questions like the earliest age at which infants should be left by working parents in child care. Until recently, many pediatricians routinely recommended that parents, in most cases mothers, stay home until their child's second or third birthday.

Allan Clarke-Stewart, professor of social ecology at the University

of California at Irvine, said recently that some child-care experts have begun to encourage parents to enroll their children in day-care centers.

"Some say that not only is day care not harmful to 2- and 3-year-olds, but can be beneficial," Dr. Clarke-Stewart said.

By contrast, she added: "I don't think anybody is saying that putting infants in day care is wonderful. They're either saying it's bad or we don't yet know the effects."

She said there were hints from recent research "that babies in full-time rather than part-time child care develop less close relationships with their parents."

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Activist, U.S. End Dispute Over Shelter

WASHINGTON Post Service

WASHINGTON — The White House and Mitch Snyder, the activist for the homeless, have reached an agreement under which Mr. Snyder ended a fast and the U.S. government pledged to turn over to the city a shelter he directs, along with \$5 million to renovate it.

The agreement Sunday, mediated by congressional staff members, ended four days of negotiations that sources said White House officials had joined partly because of a fear that Mr. Snyder might die from his fast, which he began nearly a month ago.

Administration officials also feared political embarrassment over the dispute, sources said. Officials reportedly had heard that "40 Minutes," a CBS-TV investigative news program, had planned a report on Mr. Snyder for Sunday.

It was the second time that Mr. Snyder has extracted concessions from the White House by fasting.

Two days before President Ron-



Mitch Snyder

ald Reagan's re-election in November 1984, Mr. Snyder ended a fast on the 51st day after the president promised to turn the shelter into a model facility. "40 Minutes" aired a report on Mr. Snyder the night that the agreement was reached.

But Mr. Snyder and the administration could not agree during the last two years on how the building should be renovated, leading to the new protest.

Mr. Snyder began his fast on Feb. 12, taking only water.

"In this day of hard times and rough struggles, we're willing to start here," Washington's mayor, Marion S. Barry, said at a news conference at the center. "I'm confident this shelter can be a model shelter."

He said the city government was acting only as a "conduit" in the transaction.

The pact calls for the U.S. government to transfer title of the facility, valued at \$18 million, to the city for free, and for the city to lease it to the Center for Creative Non-Violence, Mr. Snyder's group.

The status of the shelter, described by critics as an uninhabitable firetrap, has been unclear since Mr. Reagan agreed in late December to call off a plan to evict its hundreds of residents and allow the building to stay open through the winter.

Chicago Election Turns Into Patronage Struggle

By Kevin Klose

Washington Post Service

CHICAGO — The bitter three-year struggle between Harold Washington, Chicago's black Democratic mayor, and his party's white-dominated machine for control of City Hall will be played out Tuesday when inner-city voters elect aldermen in seven restricted City Council wards.

The special election could put vast patronage powers firmly in Mr. Washington's hands by giving him a council majority for the first time since he took office in 1983, or it could cement his status as a uniquely weak leader in Chicago annals.

So far, Mr. Washington has lacked the clout to overcome entrenched opponents led by Alderman Edward R. Vrdolyak, Mr. Vrdolyak, the Cook County Democratic chairman, controls 29 votes on the 50-member council to Mr. Washington's 21.

All seven of the aldermanic seats up for vote are held by men allied with Mr. Vrdolyak. Six of them are white and one is Hispanic.

If the mayor's supporters win four or more of these seats, it would give him control of the council, improving his own chances for re-election in 1987.

Tuesday's election will also mark the emergence of Chicago's Mexican and Puerto Rican population as an important political force.

New Hispanic aldermen will be elected in three wards, replacing old-line whites and raising the number of Hispanic aldermen to four.

In those wards, both sides are backing their own Hispanic candidates, recognizing that this ethnic group of about 600,000 — historically weak but growing quickly — can exert political clout.

"This election is the most significant political event since the death of Daley and the election of Washington," said a Northwestern University sociologist, Samuel Benanos. Mayor Richard J. Daley, whose 22 years in office is synonymous with machine politics, died in 1976.

The results will be read as a harbinger of the 1987 mayoral election, when the Democratic machine seems certain to oppose another four-year term for Mr. Washington.

Last year, a U.S. court ordered a redistricting of the wards in the economically depressed West Side and Southwest Side, setting up Tuesday's election. Plaintiffs had argued that gerrymandering after the 1980 U.S. census denied the vote to thousands of Hispanics and some blacks.

In recent days, Mr. Washington and Mr. Vrdolyak have visited these neighborhoods, where jobless rates are triple the national average and families in the duplex townhouses with tarpaper roofs look out on streets of struggling businesses.

Both camps boast publicly that they will win four or five wards, but insiders say privately that they each will take three wards.

The risks at first seem higher for Mr. Vrdolyak, because seven of his loyalist aldermen have been redistricted. But Mr. Washington's loose organization, a lack of funds and the continuing repercussions from a federal probe into possible bribe-taking by some Washington appointees have taken their toll.

Mr. Washington's effort was late starting, and Mr. Vrdolyak's cadres backing their own Hispanic candidates, recognizing that this ethnic group of about 600,000 — historically weak but growing quickly — can exert political clout.



Harold Washington

the tie-breaking vote. A one-vote majority would allow him to install scores of long-stalled key appointments, replacing machine veterans.

Chicago has a diverse Hispanic population, with 369,000 Mexicans, 127,000 Puerto Ricans, 18,000 Cubans and 67,000 Hispanics of other heritages. Each group has its own aspirations, fears, enmities and histories.

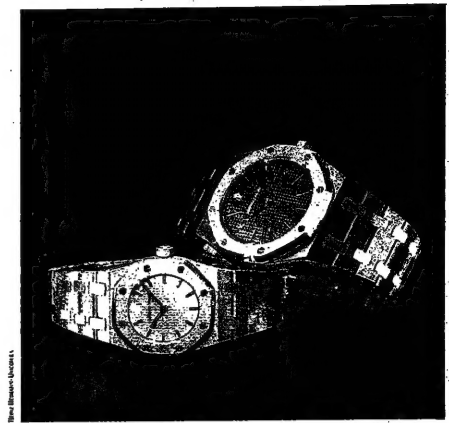
Such differences work against the possibility that the newly elected Hispanics could easily become a powerful faction, besting crucial votes with Mr. Washington or Mr. Vrdolyak for greater patronage.

The heart of the battle is control of traditional enclaves of patronage, such as the Chicago Park District, the Regional Transit Authority and the City College Board.

The Vrdolyak-controlled council has bottled up 47 mayoral appointments to these boards, commissions and panels. Each of these quasi-independent agencies hands out thousands of part-time, seasonal and other patronage jobs.

The Chicago election has all but eclipsed the statewide Illinois primary election, where state Representative Judy Koehler faces George Ransome, a steel executive, for the Republican nomination to oppose U.S. Senator Alan J. Dixon, a Democrat, this fall.

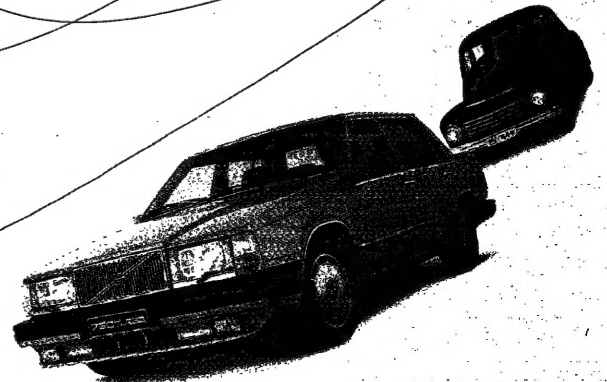
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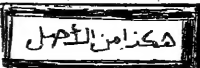
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- 1957 Front 2-point safety belt anchorages
- 1958 Rear safety belt anchorages
- 1959 Front 3-point safety belts fitted
- 1960 Padded instrument panel
- 1960 Brake servo and rear pressure limiting valve
- 1966 Rear window defroster
- 1966 Triangle split braking system
- 1966 Anti burst door lockers
- 1966 Roll-over bar in roof
- 1966 Impact-absorbing body sections front and rear
- 1966 Multi-adjustable safety seat
- 1967 Seat anchorage of safety design
- 1967 Rear safety belts fitted
- 1968 Head restraints front
- 1968 Heated rear-screen
- 1969 Inertia reel belts front
- 1971 "Fasten safety belts" warning light
- 1971 Inertia reel belts rear
- 1972 Child proof door locks
- 1973 Side impact members in doors
- 1973 Crumple zone in steering wheel
- 1974 Shock-absorbing bumpers
- 1974 Multi stage impact-absorbing steering column
- 1974 Fuel-tank isolated and protected from rear impact
- 1974 Bulb integrity sensors
- 1974 Audio-visual belt reminder
- 1975 Stepped-bore brake master cylinder
- 1975 Day running lights
- 1975 Anti corrosion brake-pipes of special alloy
- 1979 Headlight wipers
- 1982 Anti-submergence guards in seats
- 1982 Wide angle rear view mirror
- 1984 Non-locking brakes (ABS)
- 1985 Electronic traction control (ETC)
- 1986 Safety belt pre-tensioner

Facts and figures differ from one market to another and from one model to another. The specifications of the Volvo 760 may vary from market to market. The Volvo PV 444, introduced in 1944, was the first post-war automobile to be made at the Volvo factories, Volvo Car Corporation, S-405 DE Göteborg, Sweden.



New AMA Rule May Help Make Withholding of Medical Treatment More Acceptable

By Andrew H. Malcolm
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — A decision by the American Medical Association that it would be ethical for doctors to withhold "all means of life-prolonging medical treatment," including food and water, from patients in irreversible comas is seen as another cautious step in the evolution of a broad social policy in the delicate area of dying and death.

The association's judicial council decided unanimously that withholding treatment in such cases, even when death is not imminent, would be ethically appropriate.

It said that its decision did not oblige any physician to stop therapy, and that each case should be decided individually.

The policy is expected in the long run to make the withholding of treatment more socially acceptable. At present, though, it is expected to be of greatest concern to the families and physicians of the estimated 10,000 people who are in

irreversible comas in institutions around the United States.

In many of these cases, despite requests from family members and the previously expressed wishes of the patients, doctors have refused to withhold or withdraw such treatments as respirators and artificial feeding, citing ethical standards and fear of criminal prosecution or malpractice suits.

The opinion of the medical association's judicial council has no legal standing, but as an indicator of shifting social opinion, it is likely to give prosecutors and plaintiffs pause.

In a case closely watched for its national implications, the family of Paul Brophy, holding that he is already dead, is seeking to force the hospital where Mr. Brophy has been in a coma for more than two years to discontinue artificial feeding, a step that would result in Mr. Brophy's actual death in days.

In an age when doctors and medical technicians can do so much to prolong life, the question has become, when shouldn't they? When

does the extension of life become instead a prolongation of dying? Is there a difference between killing and letting death occur?

The results of the debate of these questions in courtrooms, churches, medical schools and doctors' offices will eventually affect millions of Americans who must make such decisions for themselves or for family relatives.

The debate also has immense financial implications. In the United States average life expectancy is nearing the middle 70s, and the proportion of people over 65 years old is growing twice as fast as the rest of the population. Today, one in nine Americans is over 65; by 2030 the figure is expected to be one in five.

With medical costs still rising faster than overall inflation and with more than half the average person's lifetime medical expenses coming in the final months of life, many experts fear that such decisions may eventually be influ-

enced inappropriately by economic instead of humanitarian concerns.

The controversy has its roots in a revolution that has radically changed American health care.

In 1950 a majority of Americans died at home with the family doctor and relatives in attendance. Now 80 percent of the 5,500 Americans who die each day do so, wired and incubated, in an institution where the expensive technology is arrayed and controlled by specialists who likely know little about the patient beyond the medical problem.

Dr. Sara Charles, author of "Defendant: An Episode in America's Hidden Health Care Crisis," said: "Traditionally the doctor-patient relationship was mutually trusting. With the intrusion of the law it has become mutually mistrusting. Treatment has too often become a detached technical decision."

This mistrust has manifested itself in thousands of medical malpractice suits, some ending in multimillion-dollar awards.

Although technological developments continue to outpace the legal framework, the general trend seems to be toward basting decisions less on strictly legalistic interpretations regarding specific treatments and more toward a balancing of benefits on an individual basis.

Thus, treatments that merely sustain biological functions such as breathing or nutrition without holding out hope for significant improvement in the patient are considered futile and removable.

Many states have tried to clear the issue of treating the comatose who are terminally ill by acting to define brain death.

In at least 37 states, legislatures or courts have worked out a definition modeled along the lines of a recommendation released by the commission that said a person was brain dead when he or she has suffered "irreversible cessation of the functions of the entire brain, including the brain stem."

A key change in the medical association's new policy is the stipulation that the patient need not

be terminally ill for halting of treatment to be acceptable.

The debate has spread into the treatment of patients with acquired immune deficiency syndrome, for which no cure has been found.

"The only good thing to come out of the AIDS epidemic," said A.J. Levinson, executive director of Concern for Dying, a patient rights group, "is that many more doctors are thinking twice before doing everything they can to, for instance, cure pneumonia in an AIDS patient. Do these patients want to be cured of pneumonia now so they can certainly die of AIDS next year?"

There exists too, a kind of subterranean negotiation process about death among doctors, patients and family.

Although undocumented, the process, an open secret in many hospitals, involves trying some methods of life-prolonging treatment and then, if they have not worked, quietly withdrawing them.

Sandinists Unruffled By Proposed Rebel Aid

By Stephen Kinzer

MANAGUA — When the U.S. Congress was debating aid to the Nicaraguan rebels last year, it seemed that most government business in Nicaragua came to a halt as every Sandinista in the country joined the campaign against the proposals.

This year, it is different. With the military situation well in hand, the Sandinists have appeared much less preoccupied with the debate in Washington over President Ronald Reagan's proposal for \$100 million in aid to the rebels. The House of Representatives is scheduled to vote on the request this week.

"It's not that we aren't interested, because we certainly want the aid to be voted down," Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado said in an interview. "But we are not involved in the debate. We are not actors. It is something the congressmen have to decide, not us."

He added: "The vote in Wash-

ington is irrelevant because we are going to wipe out the contras whether or not they get the \$100 million."

Last year Congress first rejected and then approved the Reagan administration's request for \$27 million in nonlethal aid to the rebels, who are known as contras.

Some American politicians expressed amazement last year when the Nicaraguan leader, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, went to Moscow at the peak of the aid debate. The trip was cited as an important factor in shifting congressional sentiment in favor of the rebel aid.

Despite that controversy, the Sandinists have not changed their travel habits this year. As Congress debated the \$100 million aid proposal this month, Mr. Ortega took his family for a working vacation in Cuba.

"They're so worried about the vote in Washington that the president went on vacation," an ambassador said.



Sergio Ramirez Mercado

While the Ortegas were in Cuba, another top Sandinista official, Bayardo Arte Casabla, flew to Moscow to attend the Communist Party congress.

When American leaders speak in favor of aiding the contras, as President Reagan did Sunday night in a nationally broadcast address, the Sandinists no longer jump to react. Their official newspaper, Barricada, which once devoted long columns to rebutting arguments advanced in Washington, now all but ignores them.

According to diplomats and other specialists, major military advances by the Sandinists in the last year appear to have given them renewed confidence that they can withstand any renewed rebel campaign, even if it is financed by the United States.

"The contras have no perspective of any kind," Mr. Ramirez said. "They are a machine that was badly designed and is now falling apart."

Reagan Calls Rebel Aid A Test of His Presidency

(Continued from Page 1)

comes a mortal threat to the entire New World?"

"Will we permit the Soviet Union to put a second Cuba, a second Libya, right on the doorstep of the United States?" he asked.

White House officials concede that the proposal for \$70 million in military aid and \$30 million in nonlethal aid for the rebels faces stiff opposition in Congress.

As of last week, the speaker of the House, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., a Massachusetts Democrat, said the proposal would lose by about 25 votes. In the Republican-controlled Senate the outlook was described by Senator David F. Durenberger, Republican of Minnesota, as "at best 50-50."

Mr. Reagan has often harshly attacked the Sandinist government. However, he raised the historic stakes Sunday night and placed his own prestige on the line by defining the House vote this week as a fundamental test of his presidency.

"I have only three years left to serve my country," he said, "three years to carry out the responsibilities you entrusted to me. Could there be any greater tragedy than for us to sit back and permit this cancer to spread, leaving my successor to face far more agonizing decisions in the years ahead?"

Mr. Reagan, pointing to maps that he said showed Nicaraguan arms exports in the region as well as the strategic importance of Central America to the United States, portrayed the Sandinist government as one that had built the larg-

est "military machine" in Central America.

He also said the Sandinists harbored numerous international terrorist groups, provided weapons and training to radicals in at least a dozen nations in Latin America, persecuted and tortured religious leaders and served as a center for international narcotics traffic.

Senator Sasser, in his response, said the Democrats shared Mr. Reagan's condemnation of Sandinist policies and his goal of preventing the spread of communism.

"Our disagreement is with the means the president has used to achieve these goals," Mr. Sasser said. "This disagreement is shared by a majority of Americans and a majority of the Congress."

He also asserted that according to "all unbiased accounts" the Sandinist forces were not as brutal as the U.S.-backed rebels, who are known as contras.

Mr. Sasser contradicted Mr. Reagan's portrait of the rebels as "freedom fighters" who resembled General Anastasio Somoza, the rightist dictator who ruled Nicaragua before he was overthrown in 1979.

Last week a bipartisan congressional study group reported that 12 of the 13 military leaders of the rebel forces had served under the Somoza government.

Bonner to Have Further Tests

United Press International

BOSTON — Yelena G. Bonner, the wife of the Soviet dissident Andrei D. Sakharov, was admitted to Massachusetts General Hospital to undergo tests Monday to determine whether surgery is needed to treat arteries in her legs.

Mrs. Bonner, who was allowed to leave the Soviet Union for medical treatment in the West, underwent heart bypass surgery at the hospital

in January. Her daughter, Tatiana Yankelevich, said that Mrs. Bonner's leg problems existed before the surgery.

Mrs. Bonner, who is staying at her daughter's home, originally received a three-month visa that would have expired at the end of March. She received an extension for treatment of her legs and eye problems, and must return to the Soviet Union by June 2.

According to diplomats and other specialists, major military advances by the Sandinists in the last year appear to have given them renewed confidence that they can withstand any renewed rebel campaign, even if it is financed by the United States.

"The contras have no perspective of any kind," Mr. Ramirez said. "They are a machine that was badly designed and is now falling apart."

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French Rightists Affirm They'll End Controls, Begin Denationalization

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — France's leading conservative newspaper affirmed a pledge Monday to introduce draft legislation next month that would immediately remove government price controls and allow gradual denationalization of state-controlled banks, insurance and industrial companies.

But business leaders expressed skepticism about the timing of the proposed plans and how they would be carried out. The right won a narrow majority in elections to the National Assembly on Sunday, ending the majority of President François Mitterrand's Socialist Party.

The primary goal of a new conservative government, according to former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, should be restoring expansion and creating jobs. "We must restore the French economy," he said.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's Union for French Democracy and the new Rally for the Republic formally agreed Monday to carry out their program jointly once a conservative government is formed. The new National Assembly meets April 2.

"Our new policies will be applied without compromise, without concessions," said Jacques Toubon, the neo-Gaullist secretary-general, who was re-elected to the assembly.

French business executives, international lawyers and bankers expressed skepticism about the political capacity of the conservative alliance to agree on all the measures after the new government is formed and the new parliamentary majority is functioning.

"Perhaps they can do all the things they promise, but their majority is very slim and fragile. Indeed, while the Elysée Palace retains great power," said the head of a leading French law firm with close ties to multinational companies. "I think they will proceed very slowly."

A senior executive of a large state-owned industrial company scheduled for denationalization, who requested anonymity, said: "We have to be able to proceed quickly — for example, by converting our existing nonvoting participative shares into voting shares quoted on the Bourse."

The chairman of another state-owned company said that he expected the rightist leaders to display moderation in economic reforms and avoid "Régan-style" measures in fiscal and monetary policy. "I think there will be more continuity under the new conservative leadership than rupture," said the executive, who also requested anonymity.

The Paris Bourse index fell 2.25 percent on Monday, largely because the parliamentary majority was considerably smaller than had been expected. The index rose 2.56 percent Friday, but the downward trend could continue, brokers said.

Alain Juppé, economic adviser to the neo-Gaullist leader, Mayor of Paris, said that the rightist movement must seek to form a government and confront Mr. Mitterrand by consolidating its electoral unity.

"The lack of a comfortable cushion will force us to be cohesive," said Philippe Meura, a center-right parliamentarian.

Mr. Meura is himself loyal to Raymond Barre, a former prime minister whom opinion polls have indicated is the best-placed conservative candidate for presidential elections, which Mr. Mitterrand can call any time before mid-1988.

Mr. Barre maintains that France can only be effectively governed with a president and parliamentary majority from the same party. He said Monday: "I hope that France will recover its institutional coherence as quickly as possible."

Chasing presidential ambitions may reopen old feuds between conservative leaders. Mr. Chirac is hoping to lead a successful government to burnish his credentials.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, who lost the presidency to Mr. Mitterrand in 1981, makes no secret of his hopes for a full political comeback.

French Right Gets Majority (Continued from Page 1)

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Far Right's National Front Deals Left a Bitter Blow

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service

PARIS — The Champagne, 1,800 bottles of France's most festive wine, flowed freely Sunday night at the headquarters of the far-right National Front.

Across town at L'Humanité, the Communist Party's daily newspaper, a few bottles of wine were opened, but no one was celebrating.

The National Front and the Communist Party had emerged from the national legislative campaign Sunday night with roughly the same percentage of votes, about 10 percent.

For the National Front, headed by Jean-Marie Le Pen, that margin was a great victory. Not only had the party won its first seats in the National Assembly, it had emerged with more support in critical cities than virtually all polls had predicted.

For the Communists, the margin marked a historic defeat. Popular support for the 65-year-old party, which 10 years ago had the backing of one-quarter of the French electorate, had fallen below that of the 13-year-old National Front.

But there was a common theme to the parties' reactions: each measured its performance in terms of the other's.

"The National Front has won its primary objective. We've beaten the Communist Party," Mr. Le Pen told a crowd of more than 1,000 ecstatically cheering supporters.

Early in February, the Communist Party's central committee stated that its goal was to "isolate and defeat Le Pen and his henchmen."

The gloom was palpable at the Communist Party newspaper. Few were willing to be quoted until the party's leader, Georges Marchais, had spoken. Party officials spent



From left, Marie, Yann and Marie-Caroline Le Pen celebrate their father's victory.

most of the night cloistered in meetings.

Given our history and contribution to France, these results are very sad," said Jean-Pierre Léonard, the head of the paper's culture department.

The National Front, by contrast, held its election night party at the Heliport, a giant metal structure that holds 6,000 people on the outskirts of Paris.

Supporters of all ages sat at tables, nibbled the bar and milled around, congratulating one another on an tremendous victory. A hand played patriotic songs. A giant television screen was flanked by the National Front's symbol — a blue, white and red flame.

The crowd cheered wildly each time the election tallies flashed across the screen; opposition candidates were greeted with boos, hoots and hisses.

"It's Champagne tonight," exclaimed a gleeful Yann Le Pen. Mr.

Le Pen's 23-year-old daughter and a candidate in the regional elections.

"First, we did better than the Communist Party. Second, we've won a parliamentary group, and that means that from now on we have to be considered not an extremist group, but a serious party, a part of this government."

The National Front needed about 9 percent, or 30 seats in the assembly, to form a parliamentary group. This enables the front to a voice in setting the parliament's agenda, television time and other perquisites afforded major political parties.

"Third," Miss Le Pen said, "my papa managed to win despite the intellectual terrorism of the press."

Simon Gey, a chauffeur and former soldier, said he had turned to Mr. Le Pen after he lost confidence in Jacques Chirac, leader of the neo-Gaullist Rally for the Republic.

"Paris is a beautiful city, but there are too many blacks and Arabs now," he said. "This isn't racism, but Le Pen understands that there are just too many of them here now. They must leave."

Henri-Michel Falavigna, another Le Pen supporter, said a National Front radio station would soon begin broadcasting the party's message "for the presidential elections."

For his part, Mr. Le Pen abandoned his previous refusal to work with other conservative parties, which have shunned him for his racist views, and offered the National Front's support in exchange for a foothold in power.

"With us," the right could now obtain "a broad majority and would have the means to govern France and break with socialism," he declared.

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Mood Turns in Latin America

(Continued from Page 1)

you don't just send the Marines into Latin America anymore.

U.S. officials contend that the Latin Americans' diplomatic stance on aid to the rebels is largely a public relations effort playing on anti-American feeling at home.

"Central America is a long way away from some of these countries and is not a priority national interest," a U.S. official said.

But, a Western ambassador said, "The Americans claim to hear privately all the time that people wish they would go in against the Sandinistas. That is just not what we are being told by the Latin Americans."

A high point of Latin American opposition to U.S. policy in Cen-

tral America came on Feb. 10, when the foreign ministers of the eight countries of the Contadora movement met jointly with Secretary of State George P. Shultz in Washington to urge the United States to halt aid to the rebels.

The original members of the Contadora group are Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama. Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina and Peru formed a support group last summer for the peace effort.

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Zambian Diplomats Recalled
LUSAKA, Zambia — Thirty-four diplomats have been recalled from abroad to cut spending.

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Reading, and Righting Zimbabwe's Racist Past

Leaders' Enthusiasm for Equality in Education Outpaces Resources

By Sheila Rule
New York Times Service

HARARE, Zimbabwe—A cluster of schoolgirls, dressed in neat uniforms and straw hats, gazed adoringly at the American pop stars on album covers decorating the window of a record store in this modern capital city.

A passerby interrupted their daydreams to ask about their attitudes toward the education they are receiving.

"The people who lead us want us to get a lot more education than a lot of our mothers and fathers got when the white people ran everything," said Rosina Mashingaidze, speaking above the rock music that blasted from the record shop onto the busy pedestrian mall. "I think that is a good thing."

The government says it considers expanded educational opportunity a major achievement in Zimbabwe's drive to correct the imbalances between black and white living standards that existed before the southern African nation gained independence in 1980.

Its priority of establishing quality and compulsory primary and secondary schooling for all children regardless of race has meant that hundreds of thousands of black students have gained education that was denied their parents under the white government of Ian D. Smith.

But, as has been the case in other African countries that have tried to improve living standards quickly in the face of inadequate resources, the huge expansion has dramatically outpaced the government's ability to meet its goal fully.

The policy has led to greatly increased expectations for a good education and, subsequently, a good job, neither of which the government can readily provide. Although basic literacy for all Zimbabweans is a noble goal, teachers

and others say, the system is bulging at the seams and may lead to a generation of frustrated and disaffected people who feel betrayed.

"Ideally, it would have been best to phase in this system," said an education expert in Harare. "But politically, the government could not. It made a lot of promises, and it feels it is obligated to carry them through now."

Under the Smith government, only a third of eligible black schoolchildren enrolled in primary school. By law, only a fourth of those students could move on to secondary school.

Only two government secondary schools in the country, then known as Rhodesia, were open to blacks. At the same time, white children, who made up only 3 percent of the total school population, received 11 years of compulsory education.

Mr. Smith declared Rhodesia independent from Britain in 1965 and continued to serve as prime minister until 1979, when Bishop Abel Muzorewa replaced him in the initial stage of the transition to black majority rule.

The government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, which came to power in 1980, immediately set out to correct the imbalance in the schools.

Education was to be free through primary school and heavily subsidized for secondary-school students. From 1980 to 1984, enrollment in elementary schools climbed from about 800,000 to more than 2 million, and the number of secondary students increased from 66,000 to more than 420,000.

In a move to allow as many blacks as possible to enter higher education, the primary-school examination normally taken at the end of seven years' schooling was dropped and children were promoted automatically to secondary



Zimbabwean children in uniforms on their way to school.

school. By some accounts, enrollment at Zimbabwe's only university has tripled since independence.

But although spending for education increased as much as five times and in 1984 represented 16 percent of the national budget, the system sagged under the weight of overcrowded classrooms, shortages of books and supplies, and poorly trained teachers.

Only 18 percent of the class of 1984, the first class to go through four years of secondary school after independence, received passing marks. At the same time, 800,000 graduates entered a labor market that had created only 7,000 new jobs.

Apparently aware of this troubling situation, the government last year dropped the automatic promotion to secondary school.

"Now you have literate people

who are able to read what, which unfortunately are not abundant," an education specialist said.

Because of the inadequacies of public schools, private schools have huge waiting lists, and some parents reportedly have begun putting their children's names on the list when they are born. Some corporations have given money to private schools to ensure that the children of their employees gain admission.

The government faces these problems as it tries to transform the education system into a major tool in building a one-party socialist union. In its drive to produce young socialists who can change the society, the country's leaders have called for an end to the long-used European model of education, which is viewed as promoting capitalism and failing to address the basic needs of the people.

Rebels Free Hostages Captured in Angola

The Associated Press

LISBON — Rebels have freed more than 170 foreign hostages kidnapped in a raid in Angola more than a week ago, a Portuguese government official said Monday.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said the captives were in Zaire, which borders Angola to the north, and in the care of the Red Cross. They were expected to be repatriated by Sunday.

The spokesman said the Red Cross had informed him that the hostages — about 90 Portuguese, 80 Filipinos, 4 Britons, 2 West Germans, a Canadian and a Romanian — were in good condition.

The hostages were seized March when guerrillas of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA, stormed the northeastern town of Andara, near Angola's border with Zaire.

A high-ranking official of UNITA, which is fighting Angola's Marxist government, said the rebels had sought the cooperation of the International Committee of the Red Cross in releasing the captives in Zaire to save them a 600-mile (1,000-kilometer) journey over difficult terrain to guerrilla strongholds in southeastern Angola.

Portugal's ambassador to Zaire, Alvaro Guerra, said the Red Cross was arranging the transport of the captives from Angola's border to Kinshasa, Zaire's capital, according to the Foreign Ministry spokesman. They were expected to arrive on Friday.

The rebels initially said they would march the hostages to their bush headquarters at Jamba, near the border with South-West Africa, also known as Namibia and which is controlled by South Africa.

The kidnapping took place less than a month after the United States approved \$15 million in aid for the UNITA rebels.

India Is Becoming a Stop On Heroin Transit Route

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — After years of relative immunity to the trade in hard drugs, India has become a major transit point for narcotics shipments to the United States and Europe, according to U.S. and Indian officials.

Heroin addiction has also begun spreading in India itself, particularly among young people in the emerging urban middle class. There are now believed to be 100,000 heroin addicts in India, with the number growing by 15,000 a year.

In interviews, investigators said heroin produced in Pakistan and Afghanistan that used to be sent directly to the West was being smuggled into India and sent out on planes and boats leaving Indian ports and cities.

The traffic in heroin and hashish is said to have sharply increased in the last 18 months.

"About 80 percent of the heroin that his London now comes from India, but most of it is produced in Afghanistan and Pakistan," said John H. King, in charge of drug enforcement at the U.S. Embassy here.

Indian authorities have increased their enforcement efforts. They have seized more than 2,000 pounds (900 kilograms) of heroin this year, more than the entire amount seized in 1985 and several times that seized in the United States in a year.

A police raid in January on a farmhouse north of Bombay, which yielded more than 1,200 pounds of heroin, is believed to be the largest such seizure known anywhere. An Indian investigator said it was worth \$30 million on the international market.

U.S. and Indian officials have recently increased their cooperation over drugs. This week, the U.S. attorney general, Edwin Meese 3d, is to visit India.

Investigators say the rise in heroin addiction among Indians has been caused by dealers turning to local markets for the cash to pay for their underground operations.

Indian foreign-exchange laws are strict, and it would be extremely difficult to bring in cash earned from heroin sales overseas to pay people here, investigators said.

"This menace is entering our schools and colleges, our society," a senior law-enforcement official said. He said a half-ounce (15-gram) pack of heroin could be easily purchased at Delhi University for about \$2.

Hospitals in Bombay and New Delhi say that their detoxification and rehabilitation efforts have greatly increased, but that they are still not meeting local needs.

A senior government official said Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi had become "personally involved" in the accelerated enforcement drive, which includes stiff penalties exacted by parliament last year and plans for a new national narcotics bureau.

Mr. Gandhi and his chief aides are expected to meet with Mr. Meese and his delegation on drug trafficking, terrorism and other topics. The U.S. delegation also plans stops in Pakistan, Thailand and Burma.

U.S. and Indian officials said that India needed to increase its enforcement and narcotics rehabilitation efforts further and that it could use better equipment, like radio cars and testing devices.

India is also said to need advice to cope with increasingly sophisticated smuggling operations.

Some Indian officials have complained that the United States has helped Pakistan, but not India, with its drug enforcement programs. Mr. Meese is expected to discuss possible U.S. assistance, officials said.

Mr. King said Indian-American cooperation had been excellent, but an Indian official said it was "very rudimentary" at this stage.

West German and British narcotics authorities are also eager to step up cooperative efforts with the Indian government, but an Indian official said India had replied by asking them to do more to combat terrorist activities by Sikhs.

Officials said they believed heroin smuggling had become a source of revenue for Sikh extremists and others. Sikh separatists are thought to have been involved in arms smuggling from Pakistan.

Indian and U.S. authorities said the heroin was produced in Pakistan and Afghanistan and smuggled through the 1,400-mile (2,250-kilometer) border with India.

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Insurgents Still Skeptical of Aquino

(Continued from Page 1)

best educated of the Philippine elite appear to be almost unaware of all this. They argue that the Communists are isolated bandits led by a small number of ideologues incapable of centralized coordination.

The evidence in Central Luzon is to the contrary, and while Mrs. Aquino's victory over Mr. Marcos may attract some sympathizers away from the Communists, some

analysts predict that there are not likely to be quick and easy defections.

People in this region have been rebelling against the central authorities for decades. The first ten-year-long battles erupted in the 1920s. Peasant unrest in the 1930s developed into the Huk rebellion of the 1940s and early 1950s.

Luis Tarcus, a Huk leader who is now a member of parliament, was born in San Luis, a town 50 miles

(80 kilometers) north of Manila. High-yield rice produces two crops a year. Some of the farmers' houses are of concrete blocks instead of thatch, and while a few water buffaloes are still used, many of the farmers use hand-held tractors.

But the farmers complain that prices for land rent, fertilizer, electricity, irrigation and food are too high, and they say the same of bank interest rates.

Manila Wins U.S. Ruling on Marcos Papers

United Press International

NEW YORK — A federal judge cleared the way Monday for the U.S. Justice Department to turn over to the new Philippine government and to Congress documents detailing the wealth of the former Philippine president, Ferdinand E. Marcos.

In denying a request for a restraining order, Judge Dominick D'Carlo of the Court of International Trade said that barring the release of the documents could hurt U.S. foreign relations. The documents were seized by U.S. Customs officials when Mr. Marcos, his family and friends fled the Philippines to Hawaii last month.

The new government of President Corason C. Aquino had asked for the information as part of its effort to recover what it claimed were millions of dollars removed from the Philippines by Mr. Marcos.

A committee of the U.S. Congress also sought the papers for its investigation of whether Mr. Marcos misused economic aid to his country.

Lawyers representing Mr. Marcos' son-in-law, Gregorio Araneta, and former a Marcos military aide, Ramon Azar, had asked Judge D'Carlo to stop the release of the 1,500 documents.

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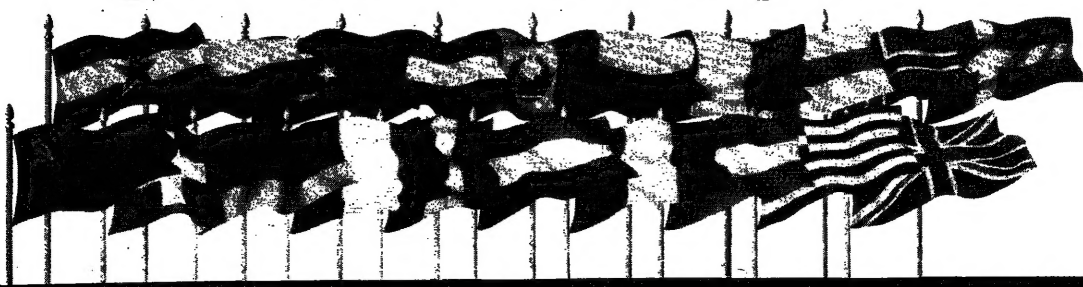
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ARTS / LEISURE

Setback for New-Wave Design: Shabby Shows, Bad Clothes

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — London fashion is swinging again, but not always in the right direction.

London Fashion Week ended Sunday night with Princess Anne attending a charity gala featuring a retrospective of British fashion.

But the new-wave British Designers Shows this season — about 40

LONDON FASHIONS

of them under two tents — were a disappointment. Despite financial backing by Harrods and the makers of Swatch watches, the shows were disappointed to the point of chaos. Buyers and journalists soon deserted them for the professional fashion fair at the Olympia exhibition hall.

The latter, with 300 exhibitors, including the highly polished London Designer Collections, was where the action was. The 22 members of the London Designer Collections alone accounted for £25 million worth of business last season. Buyers also spent time at showings by old-timers Jean Muir and newcomer Rifat Ozbek on their own premises.

The problem with the younger set was not only shabby delivery. The clothes were hardly worth the detour. A few seasons ago, last-minute improvisation did not blur fresh inspiration and whimsical presentation. It was all good fun, street fashion picked out of the dustbins of London and delivered with Dickensian flavor.

This time the magic did not work. Many of the clothes were badly made. John Galiano showed styles for teen-age brides, and Bodony's bizarre décolletage was

promptly dubbed "bottoms up." The net result was clothes one would not be seen dead in.

With every photographer in town madly shooting on the King's Road, it was soon clear that London's raw fashion could be better seen off the runways than on.

Some of the younger designers have cleaned up their acts. Katharine Hamnett, who once symbolized the revolt of British youth with T-shirts inscribed with political slogans, went positively preppy — showing if anything, that there can be life after punk.

Besides straddled jeans — which, again, looked better on the King's Road — Hamnett had neatly shaped, classic suits, and even wavy gloves. The reason seems to be that she has been rescued by the establishment. A Danish entrepreneur who has opened several boutiques for foreign designers is backing four new Hamnett stores.

Other exceptions to the general aversion in the young designers' group included Betty Jackson, Janice Wainwright, Wendy Dagworthy and Joseph Escada, who were part of the group although they have been established for some time. They delivered serious collections that made sense both on and off the runway.

Wainwright's bright prime velvet suits were still best sellers, though she has been doing them for a number of years. Jackson's prints with Op-Art patterns in jewel tones were a strong part of her collection, as were frayed coats over tunics.

Younger talent from Design Studio and Atwater was fresh and promising. Atwater's Aztec-inspired sweaters were some of the best in London, where buyers come primarily for knits and evening wear.

Basically, for London in general

the fashion story was similar to Milan's, but told with a more baroque sensibility. The body, again, thanks to the influence of the Paris designer Azzedine Alaïa, was the biggest trend, bringing back real girls with more curves than angles.

Even if the fit was not as tight as in Paris, everything — including sweaters, of which there were a lot — was cut close to the figure. The long, lean jersey dress was on the forefront, as was the big coat. Some casual-wear jersey dresses featured downed down the front with double rows of gold buttons. Others, draped diagonally across the bust, were more serious and sophisticated. Long, loose black shapies were clearly Dickmanian.

Vibrant fashions included purple and black, as well as a lot of ground from the mannikin to the military. The long, slightly flared and flared redingotes, as well as the tie-belted coats, were more feminine. Colors were dark, with black and muddy shades such as charcoal and ochre.

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"Aztec" sweater by Atwater.

Denise's Vian Opera Premiered in Paris

By David Stevens
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The promise of a new French opera of substance brought out the music department of Paris in force to the Opéra Comique on Saturday — not least because it was the work of a Soviet composer. "L'Ecluse des Jours" was composed by Edisson Denise, a libretto based on Boris Vian's short novel, and both work and composer got a grandly warm reception opening night.

It is not being wilfully paradoxical to call this a French opera. Vian was an immensely prolific writer (under his own name and at least one other) in the decade after World War II, an exiled Jewish trumpeter, and a ubiquitous figure in the night life of Saint-Germain-des-Près until his frenetic lifestyle and chronic pulmonary-cardiac ailments caught up with him in 1959.

Most of Vian's humor and wordplay is inevitably lost, but it seems that Denise was interested in other things. Besides the love story, which he took from the novel, he wrote the texts for three, one-act plays: "Le Drame aux Camélias" and "Félicité et Méliandre," Denise's last work at the time. In the

West he is known for using relatively advanced Western methods — serialism, micro-intervals, aleatoric procedures and the like — and his music has often been heard first in the West. Seen from a distance, he seems to have managed the considerable feat of simultaneously maintaining a personal and adventurous style and a place in the Soviet musical establishment.

Vian's 1947 novel is a touching tale of almost adolescently innocent love — Colin and Chloé fall in love and marry, the latter mysteriously ill and dies. But it is set in a world of aggressive hostility, albeit in a Paris where all the streets seem to be suitably named for jazz greats, and Vian's language abounds in wildly unpredictable wordplay and devious surrealist metaphors.

Denise, who learned French to read scores, works and discards the literature as well, made his libretto mainly with verbatim excerpts from the book, plus other poetic or linguistic texts. The result — completed in 1981 without any guarantee of a production — is a three-act opera of more or less traditional format, with 14 scenes linked by intermezzi, and in which singers are called upon to sing, dance and act. Most of Vian's humor and wordplay is inevitably lost, but it seems that Denise was interested in other things. Besides the love story, which he took from the novel, he wrote the texts for three, one-act plays: "Le Drame aux Camélias" and "Félicité et Méliandre," Denise's last work at the time. In the



Dietschy and Dran in "L'Ecluse des Jours."

about "life, love, death, religion and the conflict of the individual with society." Above all, he is concerned with "color" and "light," concerns that come out visually in attempts to reproduce Vian's vivid descriptions of the quality of light, and surely in the composer's efforts to bathe the scenes in appropriate sound-color.

The harder task fell to Jean-Claude Fall, the stage director, and Gérard Didier, the set designer. The pink cloud that envelops the young lovers is just visible, but Colin's curious bedroom that shrinks and grows is suggested, and the "pianissimo" (Colin's many cocktail-producing keyboard instrument) falls flat in practice. Opening up the whole stage to the back wall for the entire third and second acts is a bridge solution that is dramatic.

Denise employs a traditional orchestra with substantial reinforcement — a large percussion group, piano, celesta, harpsichord, two guitars and an occasional cello (see hand — that pushed the brass out of the pit and into four proscenium boxes. With these forces he rolled out carpets of background sound, punctuated or embellished with brief outbursts from brass, woodwinds and percussion.

The predominantly bright sound of the early scenes darkens to a veritable Nihilism of bassoons, tubas and low strings growing with menace in the arms factory where Colin is hired.

There are some musical quotations. Duke Ellington, prominent in the book, is cited briefly both in musical disguise and openly (along with jazz elements of the Denise's own manufacture), and "Tristan" is briefly alluded to as Colin reads that love story to Chloé.

All of this is manipulated with electric dexterity, but at least on first hearing the musical interest seemed thinly spread, both in great patches of wallpaper sound and in vocal lines that display voices nicely but go nowhere in particular. John Burdick, the Paris Opera's second house conductor, held his far-flung forces heroically under control in unfamiliar territory.

Colin is the most fully drawn character and vocally the most demanding, an assignment handsomely filled by the tenor Thierry Druon. Chloé, appealingly sung by Veronique Dietschy, is a much paler figure in comparison. Eva Savova and Michael Quilleyev as Allan and Chloé, Fernand Dumont as Nicolas, and Bruce Brasseur as the police chief and an offstage liturgical singer, stood out in a solid cast.

Swizzle Sticks: From Giraffes to Glow

By Ron Alexander
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The venerable bird swizzle sticks, exact date of their unknown, are again stirring things up on the social scene.

In the 1920s Carter introduced personalized silver-plated swizzle sticks, the purpose of which was to eliminate the bubbles in champagne. The stick was apparently an idea of status in the society of the day. Noel Coward, Gertrude Lawrence and George Gershwin were among those who used silver-plated sticks around town. (Carter sells them still at \$50 — \$85 if topped with a black onyx ball and \$3 for the de-signer monogram.)

The status swizzlers that are making waves in the drinks of the moment are rather less elegant than Carter's, composed as they are of carnival-colored paper, transparent plastic or flexible tubes that glow in the dark. If the silver-plated originals are the "Rhapsody in Blue" of cocktail sticks, the current crop is right out of a rock video.

"Dining out in New York has replaced going to the theater as an event," said Donald E. Smith, an entrepreneur and man about town. "The drinks are now the overture to the show itself, which is dinner, so it isn't surprising that swizzle sticks took on an air of hoopla and theatricality."

Also playing an important part in the year-round craze, especially among younger diners, for frozen quality drinks such as margaritas, daiquiris, pink coladas and dozens of other tropical concoctions once considered strictly warm-weather fare. These trendy drinks, which turn up in more shades than you can wave a swizzle stick at, have brought a resurgence of colorful and inedible garnishments.

Since swizzle sticks are never used with wine (it's now all right for champagne to keep its bubbles), they are not found accompanying a chic nouvelle cuisine dinner, but the more unsavory eaters' customers

who line up at places with names like Bandito, Hawaii 5-0, Rick's Lounge and Sugar Reef seem to take almost as much delight in what swizzlers up their drinks as in the drinks themselves. In the Village and at its offshoot, Bandito Dito in the West Village, patrons eagerly wait to see whether the bartender has topped the margarita with a margarita, a camel, a monkey or a koola bear in green, red, blue or orange.

The granddaddy of restaurant bars serving drinks with exotic decorations is probably Trader Vic's. An extremely popular gathering place for the college crowd during holiday breaks, Trader Vic's serves luan-type drinks in pool-sized glasses embellished with flowers, leaves, swizzle sticks topped with nude dolls and, with a \$7.50 rum-and-liqueur drink called the Potted Parrot, an exotically feathered or exotic tropical bird.

The newest swizzle sticks, known as Swizzle-Lites, glow in purple-blue, pink, red or orange neonlike glow when the tube is bent. But exotic-drink enthusiasts and swizzle-stick collectors such as Lorraine Hollander cannot resist their bewitching plastic mermaids and paper beach balls. As Hollander, a hair stylist, put it: "They're always there to remind you of good times."

South Africa Book Dropped

Review

LONDON — Harrods said Monday that it was discontinuing sales of a book that is highly critical of apartheid. The department store made the decision after several copies were vandalized.

"Move Your Shadow, South Africa Black and White" by Joseph Leyveld, has been widely praised by reviewers. A Harrods spokeswoman said the store's decision did

not amount to censorship of the volume but was made "purely because it is being destroyed."

The publisher, Michael Joseph, said Harrods returned four damaged copies. Leyveld, who covered South Africa for The New York Times and now heads the newspaper's London bureau, noted that his book was to be published soon in South Africa.

"If it can appear in South African bookshops, I would think that Harrods could sell it," he said.

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Chinese Dictionary Finished

The Associated Press
BEIJING — An eight-volume Chinese dictionary has been completed after 10 years of work, the Xinhua news agency reports.

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Profit-taking Drives Down

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange fell in active trading Monday as investors cashed in on last week's record-breaking advance.

The Dow Jones industrial average dropped 152.29, or 1.77%, to 8,540.94, and declines ranged across almost all major issues. The blue-chip average climbed 52.31 points.

Big Board volume fell to 137.5 million shares from 181.9 million Friday.

Analysts said profit-taking was to be expected after an advance of last week's magnitude.

"There's been quite a run on the upside and a little profit-taking here should not be surprising," said J. Warren Hall, senior vice president of funds management at National City Bank in Cleveland.

The stock market made its largest weekly advance last week in the busiest trading on record.

A weak bond market also helped put a crimp in the market's performance. The bond market retreated on reports that OPEC ministers meeting in Geneva might agree on a production sharing arrangement that could support oil prices at between \$15 and \$20 a barrel. Some observers expected oil prices to rise.

Detroit Edison was the most active NYSE-listed issue, down 4 1/2 to 18.

IBM followed, adding 1/4 to 150.91. It began shipping a new mainframe computer Monday.

AT&T was third, losing 3/4 to 23. Among other interest-rate sensitive telecommunications issues, Bell South fell 1/4 to 25K. Nyne lost

3 1/4 to 117K and Bell Atlantic dropped 1 1/4 to 125K.

Digital Equipment dropped 2 1/4 to 165K; it declared a 2-4/8 stock split. Motorola climbed 1 to 43 1/4.

Most of the oil sector improved on reports that OPEC might be able to stabilize prices. Chevron rose 1/4 to 37 1/4, Atlantic Richfield 1 to 53, Tenco rose 1/4 to 29 1/4 and Phillips Petroleum rose 1/4 to 10 1/4.

Occidental Petroleum announced a 22-percent cut in its 1986 capital spending plans, after Exxon and Chevron made similar announcements last week. Occidental added 3/4 to 25 1/4.

Exxon added 1/4 to 55 1/4. Its chairman predicted a resurgence of OPEC's power if petroleum exploration ceases as a result of falling oil prices.

Some transportation issues were hurt by the reports that oil prices might not fall further. Eastern Airlines fell 1/4 to 39 1/4 and AMR Corp., parent of American Airlines, lost 1/4 to 48 1/4. Federal Express dropped 3/4 to 69 1/4 while Burlington Northern fell 3 to 79 1/4.

Among other blue chips, Eastman Kodak jumped 1 1/2 to 59 1/4 and rumors that a group of investors, including the arbitrageur Ivan Bosky, was taking a position in the company to force it to restructure.

U.S. Steel rose 1/4 to 23 1/4. General Motors climbed 1/4 to 61 1/4, Merck fell 2 1/4 to 159 1/4, and Johnson & Johnson fell 3/4 to 75 1/4. Coca-Cola to 47 1/4 and International Paper fell 3/4 to 61 1/4.

After rising 15 1/4 points last week, Philip Morris fell 2 to 117. R.J. Reynolds dropped 1 to 41 1/4 after rising 3 1/4 last week.

Continued on Page 13

(Continued on Page 13)

New Issue. This announcement appears as a matter of record only. March 1986

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(Continued from Page 12)

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 103-107.

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|------|----|-------|-------|------|
| (Eq) | 8% | 25-04 | 93.80 | 97.0 |
| | 9% | 25-03 | 97.84 | 98.7 |

| | | | | |
|------------------|----|-------|-------|------|
| Ireland 97 (Ecu) | 8% | 28-04 | 93.80 | 99.0 |
| Italy 92 | 9% | 27-03 | 97.64 | 99.7 |

NEW YORK (312) 920-4000 LONDON (44) 1-409-3426 PARIS (33) 1-260-3864 LUXEMBOURG (352) 470-711 MILAN (39) 2-80941. A SAFRA BANK WITH CAPITAL OF OVER \$1400,000,000.

NEW YORK (312) 920-4000 LONDON (44) 1-409-3426 PARIS (33) 1-260-3864 LUXEMBOURG (352) 470-711 MILAN (39) 2-80941. A SAFRA BANK WITH CAPITAL OF OVER \$1400,000,000.



IF YOU KNEW THAT REPUBLIC SERVES CLIENTS IN OVER 80 COUNTRIES, YOU'D BE PHONING THEM TOO.

Output Cuts Gain Favor Within OPEC

(Continued from Page 11)

point: alarm over the halving of oil prices since last November.

Most OPEC members favor a new attempt to push up prices by restricting output. Last December's bold talk of capturing a larger share of the world market has backfired. OPEC production is down slightly since late 1985, and prices have fallen to a range of roughly \$13 to \$18 a barrel.

Abdullah Kandil, Egypt's oil minister, said at another bidding that OPEC should react to "normal" by reaffirming production limits. Such an action could push prices back above \$20 a barrel, he suggested.

Britain, Norway Pump Away

British and Norwegian North Sea crude oil output remained at 4.6 million barrels daily in February, according to a United Press International dispatch from London.

Britain's February production averaged around 2.7 million barrels a day compared with 2.7 million barrels daily in January. Norwegian output rose slightly to around 890,000 barrels a day in January, according to a United Press International dispatch from London.

Brazil's Energy Policy in Disarray

(Continued from Page 11)

was under pressure from the World Bank to increase the retail price of alcohol and raise productivity in ethanol and sugarcane production. Now, however, the inflated cost of alcohol fuel has been dramatized by the availability of cheap foreign oil.

Earlier this year, already facing overproduction, the government banned construction of new distilleries and hinted at raising the price of alcohol from 65 percent to 75 percent that of gasoline. Further,

THE EUROMARKETS

Tokyo Fall in Dollar Boosts Euroyen Market

By Marguerite Nugent

Revised

LONDON — A fall in the U.S. dollar to a record low in Tokyo against the yen briefly prompted support for the Euroyen market Monday and prompted two new issues in an otherwise quiet and directionless market, dealers said.

But in the absence of any major new developments, most borrowers and investors returned to the sidelines, with dollar-straight bonds ending little changed from Friday's close.

General Electric Co. of the United States followed up the novel \$200-million, deep-discount bond

Petrobras, which distributes the fuel, delayed paying its bills to distillers. Immediately, an alcohol-fuel lobby responded with an advertising campaign to defend its interests, arguing that the industry had not only already saved Brazil \$9 billion in foreign exchange, but had also created 1.7 million new jobs — those that would be threatened by any withdrawal of government support.

Other defenders of the program added that alcohol fuel had helped

limit air pollution in urban centers and that Brazil's reduced dependence on foreign energy would help strengthen its security and prepared it for an eventual depletion of world oil reserves.

The initial result of this lobbying was to delay any change in energy policy. Now, however, with the price freeze dropped Feb. 28, the government has effectively committed itself to maintaining \$700 million in alcohol subsidies this year. And in the process, it has locked itself out of benefiting further from cheap imported oil.

Plan to Sell BA Not Postponed, Government Says

The Associated Press

LONDON — The government said Monday that the proposed sale of state-owned British Airways had not been postponed and would likely go ahead before April 1987, the end of the next financial year.

Transport Secretary Nicholas Ridley said last Wednesday that plans to sell BA to the private sector had been delayed because of legal problems in the United States.

But on Monday in Parliament, he said, "I have not postponed the privatization of British Airways. The position before last week was that we hoped it would be possible to privatize it during the coming financial year. That is still the position."

British Airways chairman, Lord King, on Monday denied a report in the Guardian newspaper that British Airways executives planned a \$1.4-billion (\$2.05-billion) buyout bid for the carrier early this year.

Lord King, seeking assurance that the sale is a long-delayed adjustment to reality, he said, "and if anything the year is the better."

The dollar selling began in Tokyo, and early Monday the yen touched a record high of 174.80 to the dollar before retreating and stabilizing around 174.50. Warnings from the Bank of Japan that intervention may be necessary, the central bank is under pres-

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Hits Record Low Against Yen

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar dropped to a record closing low against the yen in New York Monday and closed lower in Europe and the Far East after heavy selling in Japan, currency dealers said.

The dollar also closed lower against most major European currencies.

In New York, the dollar closed at 173.05 yen, down from Friday's close of 176.83 and below the previous record low of 173.50 yen, recorded on Oct. 31, 1978.

The dollar also closed in New York at 2.2465 Deutsche marks, down from 2.2668; at 6.9707 French francs, down from 6.9750, and at 1.8755 Swiss francs, down from 1.9035.

The British pound closed in New York at \$1.4685, almost unchanged from \$1.4684.

"It's important that the lows are only against the yen; the dollar still is well above the bottom against the German mark, Swiss and French francs and lira," said David Palmer, senior vice president of First American Bank of New York.

"Some people would argue that the current look increasingly shaky because of the slide in world crude prices."

The dollar selling began in Tokyo, and early Monday the yen touched a record high of 174.80 to the dollar before retreating and stabilizing around 174.50. Warnings from the Bank of Japan that intervention may be necessary, the central bank is under pres-

London Dollar Rates

| Currency | Unit | Rate |
|---------------|-------|----------|
| Dutch mark | 100 | 2.2465 |
| French franc | 100 | 6.9707 |
| German mark | 100 | 2.2465 |
| Italian lira | 1,000 | 1,936.27 |
| Japanese yen | 100 | 173.05 |
| Swiss franc | 100 | 1.8755 |
| British pound | 100 | 1.4685 |

Source: Reuters

sure to prevent a steep dollar slide from further hurting the domestic economy.

In Tokyo, the dollar rebounded to a close of 175.55 yen, which equaled the previous lowest closing, on Oct. 31, 1978.

Later in the day, in London, the dollar closed at 175.55 yen, which equaled the previous lowest closing, on Oct. 31, 1978.

The pound closed in London at \$1.4685, almost unchanged from \$1.4684.

Traders have been selling the dollar in the light of recent weak U.S. economic data, which many expect to be followed by similarly disappointing numbers this week.

The market is also worried about the health of the U.S. banking system, whose loans to indebted oil-producing nations are increasingly shaky because of the slide in world crude prices.

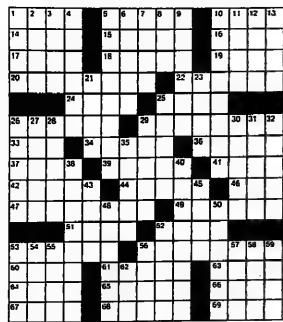
They said that one of the few factors in the dollar's favor was a comment by Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita of Japan that he did not rule out the possibility of unilateral dollar-buying intervention.

"The drastic change in exchange rates is not desirable," Mr. Take-

Monday's OTC Prices

MADAG prices as of 3 p.m. New York time. The Associated Press

| Symbol | Price | Symbol | Price | Symbol | Price | Symbol | Price |
|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| AA | 1.10 | AA | 1.10 | AA | 1.10 | AA | 1.10 |
| AB | 1.10 | AB | 1.10 | AB | 1.10 | AB | 1.10 |
| AC | 1.10 | AC | 1.10 | AC | 1.10 | AC | 1.10 |
| AD | 1.10 | AD | 1.10 | AD | 1.10 | AD | 1.10 |
| AE | 1.10 | AE | 1.10 | AE | 1.10 | AE | 1.10 |
| AF | 1.10 | AF | 1.10 | AF | 1.10 | AF | 1.10 |
| AG | 1.10 | AG | 1.10 | AG | 1.10 | AG | 1.10 |
| AH | 1.10 | AH | 1.10 | AH | 1.10 | AH | 1.10 |
| AI | 1.10 | AI | 1.10 | AI | 1.10 | AI | 1.10 |
| AJ | 1.10 | AJ | 1.10 | AJ | 1.10 | AJ | 1.10 |
| AK | 1.10 | AK | 1.10 | AK | 1.10 | AK | 1.10 |
| AL | 1.10 | AL | 1.10 | AL | 1.10 | AL | 1.10 |
| AM | 1.10 | AM | 1.10 | AM | 1.10 | AM | 1.10 |
| AN | 1.10 | AN | 1.10 | AN | 1.10 | AN | 1.10 |
| AO | 1.10 | AO | 1.10 | AO | 1.10 | AO | 1.10 |
| AP | 1.10 | AP | 1.10 | AP | 1.10 | AP | 1.10 |
| AQ | 1.10 | AQ | 1.10 | AQ | 1.10 | AQ | 1.10 |
| AR | 1.10 | AR | 1.10 | AR | 1.10 | AR | 1.10 |
| AS | 1.10 | AS | 1.10 | AS | 1.10 | AS | 1.10 |
| AT | 1.10 | AT | 1.10 | AT | 1.10 | AT | 1.10 |
| AV | 1.10 | AV | 1.10 | AV | 1.10 | AV | 1.10 |
| AW | 1.10 | AW | 1.10 | AW | 1.10 | AW | 1.10 |
| AX | 1.10 | AX | 1.10 | AX | 1.10 | AX | 1.10 |
| AY | 1.10 | AY | 1.10 | AY | 1.10 | AY | 1.10 |
| AZ | 1.10 | AZ | 1.10 | AZ | 1.10 | AZ | 1.10 |
| BA | 1.10 | BA | 1.10 | BA | 1.10 | BA | 1.10 |
| BB | 1.10 | BB | 1.10 | BB | 1.10 | BB | 1.10 |
| BC | 1.10 | BC | 1.10 | BC | 1.10 | BC | 1.10 |
| BD | 1.10 | BD | 1.10 | BD | 1.10 | BD | 1.10 |
| BE | 1.10 | BE | 1.10 | BE | 1.10 | BE | 1.10 |
| BF | 1.10 | BF | 1.10 | BF | 1.10 | BF | 1.10 |
| BG | 1.10 | BG | 1.10 | BG | 1.10 | BG | 1.10 |
| BH | 1.10 | BH | 1.10 | BH | 1.10 | BH | 1.10 |
| BI | 1.10 | BI | 1.10 | BI | 1.10 | BI | 1.10 |
| BJ | 1.10 | BJ | 1.10 | BJ | 1.10 | BJ | 1.10 |
| BK | 1.10 | BK | 1.10 | BK | 1.10 | BK | 1.10 |
| BL | 1.10 | BL | 1.10 | BL | 1.10 | BL | 1.10 |
| BM | 1.10 | BM | 1.10 | BM | 1.10 | BM | 1.10 |
| BN | 1.10 | BN | 1.10 | BN | 1.10 | BN | 1.10 |
| BO | 1.10 | BO | 1.10 | BO | 1.10 | BO | 1.10 |
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| BQ | 1.10 | BQ | 1.10 | BQ | 1.10 | BQ | 1.10 |
| BR | 1.10 | BR | 1.10 | BR | 1.10 | BR | 1.10 |
| BS | 1.10 | BS | 1.10 | BS | 1.10 | BS | 1.10 |
| BT | 1.10 | BT | 1.10 | BT | 1.10 | BT | 1.10 |
| BU | 1.10 | BU | 1.10 | BU | 1.10 | BU | 1.10 |
| BV | 1.10 | BV | 1.10 | BV | 1.10 | BV | 1.10 |
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| BX | 1.10 | BX | 1.10 | BX | 1.10 | BX | 1.10 |
| BY | 1.10 | BY | 1.10 | BY | 1.10 | BY | 1.10 |
| BZ | 1.10 | BZ | 1.10 | BZ | 1.10 | BZ | 1.10 |
| CA | 1.10 | CA | 1.10 | CA | 1.10 | CA | 1.10 |
| CB | 1.10 | CB | 1.10 | CB | 1.10 | CB | 1.10 |
| CC | 1.10 | CC | 1.10 | CC | 1.10 | CC | 1.10 |
| CD | 1.10 | CD | 1.10 | CD | 1.10 | CD | 1.10 |
| CE | 1.10 | CE | 1.10 | CE | 1.10 | CE | 1.10 |
| CF | 1.10 | CF | 1.10 | CF | 1.10 | CF | 1.10 |
| CG | 1.10 | CG | 1.10 | CG | 1.10 | CG | 1.10 |
| CH | 1.10 | CH | 1.10 | CH | 1.10 | CH | 1.10 |
| CI | 1.10 | CI | 1.10 | CI | 1.10 | CI | 1.10 |
| CJ | 1.10 | CJ | 1.10 | CJ | 1.10 | CJ | 1.10 |
| CK | 1.10 | CK | 1.10 | CK | 1.10 | CK | 1.10 |
| CL | 1.10 | CL | 1.10 | CL | 1.10 | CL | 1.10 |
| CM | 1.10 | CM | 1.10 | CM | 1.10 | CM | 1.10 |
| CN | 1.10 | CN | 1.10 | CN | 1.10 | CN | 1.10 |
| CO | 1.10 | CO | 1.10 | CO | 1.10 | CO | 1.10 |
| CP | 1.10 | CP | 1.10 | CP | 1.10 | CP | 1.10 |
| CQ | 1.10 | CQ | 1.10 | CQ | 1.10 | CQ | 1.10 |
| CR | 1.10 | CR | 1.10 | CR | 1.10 | CR | 1.10 |
| CS | 1.10 | CS | 1.10 | CS | 1.10 | CS | 1.10 |
| CT | 1.10 | CT | 1.10 | CT | 1.10 | CT | 1.10 |
| CU | 1.10 | CU | 1.10 | CU | 1.10 | CU | 1.10 |
| CV | 1.10 | CV | 1.10 | CV | 1.10 | CV | 1.10 |
| CW | 1.10 | CW | 1.10 | CW | 1.10 | CW | 1.10 |
| CX | 1.10 | CX | 1.10 | CX | 1.10 | CX | 1.10 |
| CY | 1.10 | CY | 1.10 | CY | 1.10 | CY | 1.10 |
| CZ | 1.10 | CZ | 1.10 | CZ | 1.10 | CZ | 1.10 |
| DA | 1.10 | DA | 1.10 | DA | 1.10 | DA | 1.10 |
| DB | 1.10 | DB | 1.10 | DB | 1.10 | DB | 1.10 |
| DC | 1.10 | DC | 1.10 | DC | 1.10 | DC | 1.10 |
| DD | 1.10 | DD | 1.10 | DD | 1.10 | DD | 1.10 |
| DE | 1.10 | DE | 1.10 | DE | 1.10 | DE | 1.10 |
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| DH | 1.10 | DH | 1.10 | DH | 1.10 | DH | 1.10 |
| DI | 1.10 | DI | 1.10 | DI | 1.10 | DI | 1.10 |
| DJ | 1.10 | DJ | 1.10 | DJ | 1.10 | DJ | 1.10 |
| DK | 1.10 | DK | 1.10 | DK | 1.10 | DK | 1.10 |
| DL | 1.10 | DL | 1.10 | DL | 1.10 | DL | 1.10 |
| DM | 1.10 | DM | 1.10 | DM | 1.10 | DM | 1.10 |
| DN | 1.10 | DN | 1.10 | DN | 1.10 | DN | 1.10 |
| DO | 1.10 | DO | 1.10 | DO | 1.10 | DO | 1.10 |
| DP | 1.10 | DP | 1.10 | DP | 1.10 | DP | 1.10 |
| DQ | 1.10 | DQ | 1.10 | DQ | 1.10 | DQ | 1.10 |
| DR | 1.10 | DR | 1.10 | DR | 1.10 | DR | 1.10 |
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| DT | 1.10 | DT | 1.10 | DT | 1.10 | DT | 1.10 |
| DU | 1.10 | DU | 1.10 | DU | 1.10 | DU | 1.10 |
| DV | 1.10 | DV | 1.10 | DV | 1.10 | DV | 1.10 |
| DW | 1.10 | DW | 1.10 | DW | 1.10 | DW | 1.10 |
| DX | 1.10 | DX | 1.10 | DX | 1.10 | DX | 1.10 |
| DY | 1.10 | DY | 1.10 | DY | 1.10 | DY | 1.10 |
| DZ | 1.10 | DZ | 1.10 | DZ | 1.10 | DZ | 1.10 |
| EA | 1.10 | EA | 1.10 | EA | 1.10 | EA | 1.10 |
| EB | 1.10 | EB | 1.10 | EB | 1.10 | EB | 1.10 |
| EC | 1.10 | EC | 1.10 | EC | 1.10 | EC | 1.10 |
| ED | 1.10 | ED | 1.10 | ED | 1.10 | ED | 1.10 |
| EE | 1.10 | EE | 1.10 | EE | 1.10 | EE | 1.10 |
| EF | 1.10 | EF | 1.10 | EF | 1.10 | EF | 1.10 |
| EG | 1.10 | EG | 1.10 | EG | 1.10 | EG | 1.10 |
| EH | 1.10 | EH | 1.10 | EH | 1.10 | EH | 1.10 |
| EI | 1.10 | EI | 1.10 | EI | 1.10 | EI | 1.10 |
| EJ | 1.10 | EJ | 1.10 | EJ | 1.10 | EJ | 1.10 |
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| EL | 1.10 | EL | 1.10 | EL | 1.10 | EL | 1.10 |
| EM | 1.10 | EM | 1.10 | EM | 1.10 | EM | 1.10 |
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| EO | 1.10 | EO | 1.10 | EO | 1.10 | EO | 1.10 |
| EP | 1.10 | EP | 1.10 | EP | 1.10 | EP | 1.10 |
| EQ | 1.10 | EQ | 1.10 | EQ | 1.10 | EQ | 1.10 |
| ER | 1.10 | ER | 1.10 | ER | 1.10 | ER | 1.10 |
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| EW | 1.10 | EW | 1.10 | EW | 1.10 | EW | 1.10 |
| EX | 1.10 | EX | 1.10 | EX | 1.10 | EX | 1.10 |
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| FD | 1.10 | FD | 1.10 | FD | 1.10 | FD | 1.10 |
| FE | 1.10 | FE | 1.10 | FE | 1.10 | FE | 1.10 |
| FF | 1.10 | FF | 1.10 | FF | 1.10 | FF | 1.10 |
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| FH | 1.10 | FH | 1.10 | FH | 1.10 | FH | 1.10 |
| FI | 1.10 | FI | 1.10 | FI | 1.10 | FI | 1.10 |
| FJ | 1.10 | FJ | 1.10 | FJ | 1.10 | FJ | 1.10 |
| FK | 1.10 | FK | 1.10 | FK | 1.10 | FK | 1.10 |
| FL | 1.10 | FL | 1.10 | FL | 1.10 | FL | 1.10 |
| FM | 1.10 | FM | 1.10 | FM | 1.10 | FM | 1.10 |
| FN | 1.10 | FN | 1.10 | FN | 1.10 | FN | 1.10 |
| FO | 1.10 | FO | 1.10 | FO | 1.10 | FO | 1.10 |
| FP | 1.10 | FP | 1.10 | FP | 1.10 | FP | 1.10 |
| FQ | 1.10 | FQ | 1.10 | FQ | 1.10 | FQ | 1.10 |
| FR | 1.10 | FR | 1.10 | FR | 1.10 | FR | 1.10 |
| FS | 1.10 | FS | 1.10 | FS | 1.10 | FS | 1.10 |
| FT | 1.10 | FT | 1.10 | FT | 1.10 | FT | 1.10 |
| FU | 1.10 | FU | 1.10 | FU | 1.10 | FU | 1.10 |
| FV | 1.10 | FV | 1.10 | FV | 1.10 | FV | 1.10 |
| FW | 1.10 | FW | 1.10 | FW | 1.10 | FW | 1.10 |
| FX | 1.10 | FX | 1.10 | FX | 1.10 | FX | 1.10 |
| FY | 1.10 | FY | 1.10 | FY | 1.10 | FY | 1.10 |
| FZ | 1.10 | FZ | 1.10 | FZ | 1.10 | FZ | 1.10 |
| GA | 1.10 | GA | 1.10 | GA | 1.10 | GA | 1.10 |
| GB | 1.10 | GB | 1.10 | GB | 1.10 | GB | 1.10 |
| GC | 1.10 | GC | 1.10 | GC | 1.10 | GC | 1.10 |
| GD | 1.10 | GD | 1.10 | GD | 1.10 | GD | 1.10 |
| GE | 1.10 | GE | 1.10 | GE | 1.10 | GE | 1.10 |
| GF | 1.10 | GF | 1.10 | GF | 1.10 | GF | 1.10 |
| GG | 1.10 | GG | 1.10 | GG | 1.10 | GG | 1.10 |
| GH | 1.10 | GH | 1.10 | GH | 1.10 | GH | 1.10 |
| GI | 1.10 | GI | 1.10 | GI | 1.10 | GI | 1.10 |
| GJ | 1.10 | GJ | 1.10 | GJ | 1.10 | GJ | 1.10 |
| GK | 1.10 | GK | 1.10 | GK | 1.10 | GK | 1.10 |
| GL | 1.10 | GL | 1.10 | GL | 1.10 | GL | 1.10 |
| GM | 1.10 | GM | 1.10 | GM | 1.10 | GM | 1.10 |
| GN | 1.10 | GN | 1.10 | GN | 1.10 | GN | 1.10 |
| GO | 1.10 | GO | 1.10 | GO | 1.10 | GO | 1.10 |
| GP | 1.10 | GP | 1.10 | GP | 1.10 | GP | 1.10 |
| GQ | 1.10 | GQ | 1.10 | GQ | 1.10 | GQ | 1.10 |
| GR | 1.10 | GR | 1.10 | GR | 1.10 | GR | 1.10 |
| GS | 1.10 | GS | 1.10 | GS | 1.10 | GS | 1.10 |
| GT | 1.10 | GT | 1.10 | GT | 1.10 | GT | 1.10 |
| GU | 1.10 | GU | 1.10 | GU | 1.10 | GU | 1.10 |
| GV | 1.10 | GV | 1.10 | GV | 1.10 | GV | 1.10 |
| GW | 1.10 | GW | 1.10 | GW | 1.10 | GW | 1.10 |
| GX | 1.10 | GX | 1.10 | GX | 1.10 | GX | 1.10 |
| GY | 1.10 | GY | 1.10 | GY | 1.10 | GY | 1.10 |
| GZ | 1.10 | GZ | 1.10 | GZ | 1.10 | GZ | 1.10 |
| HA | 1.10 | HA | 1.10 | HA | 1.10 | HA | 1.10 |
| HB | 1.10 | HB | 1.10 | HB | 1.10 | HB | 1.10 |
| HC | 1.10 | HC | 1.10 | HC | 1.10 | HC | 1.10 |
| HD | 1.10 | HD | 1.10 | HD | 1.10 | HD | 1.10 |
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| HH | 1.10 | HH | 1.10 | HH | 1.10 | HH | 1.10 |
| HI | 1.10 | HI | 1.10 | HI | 1.10 | HI | 1.10 |
| HJ | 1.10 | HJ | 1.10 | HJ | 1.10 | HJ | 1.10 |
| HK | 1.10 | HK | 1.10 | HK | 1.10 | HK | 1.10 |
| HL | 1.10 | HL | 1.10 | HL | 1. | | |



- ACROSS**
- 1 River in Germany
 - 2 According to law
 - 3 Rumanian dance
 - 4 Without a job
 - 5 Crossing
 - 6 Kind of code or tag
 - 7 Useful
 - 8 Spoken
 - 9 Prevalent
 - 10 Animal skin
 - 11 Having charm of form, movement, etc.
 - 12 Cubic meters
 - 13 — and heavy
 - 14 He wrote "The Grass Harp"
 - 15 Furedoings
 - 16 Color
 - 17 Beginning
 - 18 Done in
 - 19 Celtic tower
 - 20 Sailing vessel
 - 21 This gives aid
 - 22 Type sizes
 - 23 Phrase for a judgment against property
 - 24 Echelon
 - 25 Via city with formation
- DOWN**
- 1 Emulate Tina Turner
 - 2 Jewish month
 - 3 ———— Edison
 - 4 Alpine
 - 5 Advertisement
 - 6 Provide some quality
 - 7 Writer Sheehy
 - 8 D.A.
 - 9 One of two
 - 10 Via city with formation
 - 11 River in central Europe
 - 12 Get one's dander up
 - 13 Kelepe, e.g.
 - 14 Sign that may stop a truck
 - 15 Wee ones
 - 16 Runners' outburst
 - 17 Turn-of-mind
 - 18 Spoken
 - 19 Prevalent
 - 20 Time
 - 21 Artless
 - 22 Dumb of pure
 - 23 Put in order
 - 24 Redundant
 - 25 Turn-of-mind
 - 26 Very sorry
 - 27 Turn-of-mind
 - 28 Popular TV rerun
 - 29 Multitask
 - 30 Stockholders' bonanza
 - 31 ———— one's bluff
 - 32 Song for Scottie
 - 33 Paruse
 - 34 Tear apart
 - 35 Computer
 - 36 Mutt's pen name
 - 37 Snow vehicle
 - 38 Band leader
 - 39 Beneke

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DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Underline those four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

You'll solve 'em faster than I can say!

TAFAL

YAGUD

CLYMAL

BELUBB

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above words.

Answer here: A

Yesterday's Answer: THICK AGING FACILE ONKLE

Answer: A man who is "thick" with age, is "aging" and "facile" in "onkling" (a play on "onion")

WEATHER

| EUROPE | HIGH | LOW | ASIA | HIGH | LOW |
|-------------|------|-----|----------------|------|-----|
| Algeria | 18 | 10 | Beijing | 12 | 4 |
| Austria | 15 | 8 | Bombay | 28 | 20 |
| Belgium | 12 | 5 | Buenos Aires | 22 | 14 |
| Canada | 10 | 3 | Calcutta | 30 | 22 |
| France | 15 | 8 | Chongqing | 18 | 10 |
| Germany | 12 | 5 | Colon | 25 | 17 |
| Greece | 18 | 10 | Guangzhou | 22 | 14 |
| India | 25 | 17 | Hankow | 18 | 10 |
| Italy | 15 | 8 | Harbin | 12 | 4 |
| Japan | 18 | 10 | Hong Kong | 25 | 17 |
| Latvia | 12 | 5 | Kobe | 18 | 10 |
| Lithuania | 10 | 3 | London | 15 | 8 |
| Madagascar | 25 | 17 | Los Angeles | 22 | 14 |
| Malaysia | 28 | 20 | Manila | 25 | 17 |
| Mexico | 22 | 14 | Medan | 28 | 20 |
| Morocco | 18 | 10 | Montevideo | 22 | 14 |
| Netherlands | 12 | 5 | Moscow | 15 | 8 |
| Norway | 10 | 3 | Norfolk | 18 | 10 |
| Poland | 15 | 8 | Osaka | 22 | 14 |
| Portugal | 18 | 10 | Paris | 15 | 8 |
| Romania | 12 | 5 | Peking | 12 | 4 |
| Russia | 10 | 3 | Perth | 22 | 14 |
| Spain | 18 | 10 | Philadelphia | 22 | 14 |
| Sweden | 12 | 5 | Phoenix | 25 | 17 |
| Switzerland | 15 | 8 | Portland | 22 | 14 |
| Taiwan | 25 | 17 | Rio de Janeiro | 22 | 14 |
| Tanzania | 28 | 20 | Sao Paulo | 25 | 17 |
| Togo | 25 | 17 | Shanghai | 18 | 10 |
| Tunisia | 22 | 14 | Shenyang | 12 | 4 |
| U.S.A. | 15 | 8 | Singapore | 28 | 20 |
| U.S.S.R. | 10 | 3 | Sydney | 22 | 14 |
| Yugoslavia | 12 | 5 | Tokyo | 18 | 10 |

MIDDLE EAST

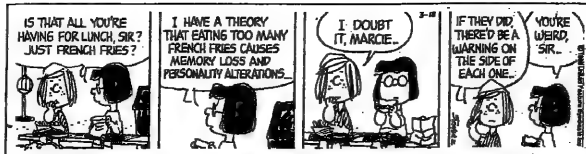
| | | |
|-----------|----|----|
| Amman | 18 | 10 |
| Beirut | 15 | 8 |
| Baghdad | 12 | 5 |
| Jerusalem | 18 | 10 |
| Tel Aviv | 22 | 14 |

OCEANIA

| | | |
|------------|----|----|
| Auckland | 15 | 8 |
| Wellington | 12 | 5 |
| Sydney | 22 | 14 |
| Melbourne | 18 | 10 |
| Perth | 22 | 14 |
| Brisbane | 25 | 17 |

TUESDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNING: High: 18-20; Low: 10-12. BOSTON: High: 15-17; Low: 7-9. NEW YORK: High: 15-17; Low: 7-9. PHILADELPHIA: High: 15-17; Low: 7-9. PITTSBURGH: High: 15-17; Low: 7-9. RICHMOND: High: 15-17; Low: 7-9. WASHINGTON: High: 15-17; Low: 7-9. BALTIMORE: High: 15-17; Low: 7-9. CINCINNATI: High: 15-17; Low: 7-9. CLEVELAND: High: 15-17; Low: 7-9. DETROIT: High: 15-17; Low: 7-9. INDIANAPOLIS: High: 15-17; Low: 7-9. KANSAS CITY: High: 15-17; Low: 7-9. LOUISVILLE: High: 15-17; Low: 7-9. MEMPHIS: High: 15-17; Low: 7-9. MILWAUKEE: High: 15-17; Low: 7-9. MINNEAPOLIS: High: 15-17; Low: 7-9. OMAHA: High: 15-17; Low: 7-9. PORTLAND: High: 15-17; Low: 7-9. RENO: High: 15-17; Low: 7-9. SACRAMENTO: High: 15-17; Low: 7-9. SAN FRANCISCO: High: 15-17; Low: 7-9. SEATTLE: High: 15-17; Low: 7-9. SPOKANE: High: 15-17; Low: 7-9. TACOMA: High: 15-17; Low: 7-9. VANCOUVER: High: 15-17; Low: 7-9. WASHINGTON: High: 15-17; Low: 7-9. YAKIMA: High: 15-17; Low: 7-9.

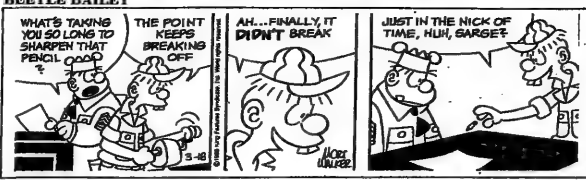
PEANUTS



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ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



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World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse March 17

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

| Market | Index | Change |
|--------------|----------|--------|
| Amsterdam | 1,100.00 | +10.00 |
| Brussels | 1,100.00 | +10.00 |
| Frankfurt | 1,100.00 | +10.00 |
| London | 1,100.00 | +10.00 |
| Paris | 1,100.00 | +10.00 |
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THE 1986 Herald Tribune READER SURVEY

The International Herald Tribune currently sells more than 168,000 copies each day in 164 countries around the world. To serve this diverse international audience effectively, we need to know about its interests and characteristics. This information is important for our editors and our advertisers alike.

This is the week when, by means of this questionnaire, we take an annual snapshot of all our readers—including the full spectrum from new, even first-time readers, to regular established subscribers.

We need to know about you. And this questionnaire is the best way we have to find out. Accordingly, we would be most grateful if you would take a few minutes to complete this questionnaire, fold it using the instructions on the reverse side, and mail it back to the independent organization which conducts this survey, Research Services Ltd. in London. Your replies will be treated in complete confidence: we do not even ask for your name or address.

As a gesture of our appreciation we will make a charitable donation to the charity of your choice for each returned questionnaire.

This reader survey is extremely important to us. The results of the survey and the total contributed to each paper will be published here in June.

With our warmest thanks.

De W. Hubner
Publisher

1. Where did you read this copy of the IHT? (Please check ☒ all that apply.)

At home ☐ 1
Traveling locally ☐ 3
Traveling abroad ☐ 4
At work ☐ 2
Elsewhere ☐ 5

2. How often do you usually read or look at the IHT?

First time reader ☐ 1
1-2 days a week ☐ 4
5-6 days a week ☐ 3
Less often than once a week ☐ 5
3-4 days a week ☐ 2
Mainly see when traveling ☐ 6

3. How many people, including yourself, usually read your copy of the IHT?

One ☐ 1
Three ☐ 3
Five or more ☐ 5
Two ☐ 2
Four ☐ 4
More than one, but don't know how many ☐ 6

Travel

4. Approximately how many business air trips have you taken in the past 12 months? (Count a round-trip as one.)

None ☐ 1
1-2 ☐ 1
3-5 ☐ 2
6-9 ☐ 3
10-20 ☐ 4
21+ ☐ 5

5. Which of the following destinations have you flown to on business in the past 12 months? (Please check all that apply.)

Benelux countries ☐ 1
Other Europe ☐ 1
Middle East ☐ 1
France ☐ 2
African countries ☐ 2
Japan ☐ 2
Germany ☐ 3
USA East Coast ☐ 3
Hong Kong ☐ 3
Italy ☐ 4
USA West Coast ☐ 4
Singapore ☐ 4
United Kingdom ☐ 5
Other USA ☐ 5
Other Asia ☐ 5
Scandinavia/Finland ☐ 6
Canada ☐ 6
Australia/New Zealand ☐ 6
Spain/Portugal ☐ 7
Latin America/Caribbean ☐ 7
Elsewhere ☐ 7
Switzerland ☐ 8

6. Which class of air travel do you usually use for a) short-haul and b) long-haul trips?

a) short-haul (up to four hours) b) long-haul (over four hours)

First Class ☐ 1 ☐ 1
Concorde ☐ 2 ☐ 2
Business Class ☐ 3 ☐ 3
Economy ☐ 4 ☐ 4
Other ☐ 5 ☐ 5

7a. How many holidays of four nights or more have you taken away from home in the past 12 months?

One ☐ 1
Two ☐ 2
Three ☐ 3
Four or more ☐ 4
None ☐ 5

7b. Which, if any, of the following types of holiday have you taken in the past two years?

Winter sports holiday ☐ 1
Special interest package (e.g. archeology, music festival) ☐ 4
Long-haul holiday to another continent ☐ 2
Cruise ☐ 5
Villa/Apartment holiday ☐ 3
Health farm/Spa/Cure ☐ 6

Ownership & purchases

8. Which, if any, of the following items have you bought duty-free (airports, in-flights, ferries) in the past 12 months?

Scotch malt whisky ☐ 1
French Cognac ☐ 4
Other alcoholic beverages ☐ 9
Scotch blended whisky ☐ 2
Champagne ☐ 5
Cigarettes ☐ 8
Bourbon ☐ 3
Gin ☐ 6
Tobacco/Cigars ☐ 9
Vodka ☐ 7
Perfumes/Cosmetics ☐ 4

9. Which, if any, of the following, have you bought for yourself or as a gift for others in the past two years?

Paintings or Sculpture ☐ 21
35 mm SLR Camera ☐ 22
Antique Furniture ☐ 2
Other 35 mm camera ☐ 2
Gems or precious jewelry ☐ 3
Video/movie camera ☐ 3
Couture label clothing ☐ 4
Compact disc player ☐ 4
Leather travel goods ☐ 5
VCR ☐ 5
Interior design services ☐ 6
Personal computer ☐ 6
A quality watch ☐ 7

10. Which, if any, of these cards do you use now-days?

Access/Eurocard/MasterCard ☐ 1
Visa Gold/Premium ☐ 5
American Express Gold/Platinum ☐ 2
Visa/Carte Bleue/Bardaycard ☐ 6
American Express Green ☐ 3
ATC (Air Travel) ☐ 7
Diners Club ☐ 4

11. How many cars are there in your household, including any company-owned cars?

No car ☐ 1
One ☐ 1
Two ☐ 2
Three or more ☐ 3

12. What is the engine size of your (main) car?

Up to 1,500 cc ☐ 1
1,801-2,000 cc ☐ 3
Over 2,500 cc ☐ 5
1,501-1,800 cc ☐ 2
2,001-2,500 cc ☐ 4
Don't Know ☐ 6

If not known, write in make and model.....

13. When do you expect to replace your (main) car?

In 1986 ☐ 1
In 1987 ☐ 2
In 1988 ☐ 3
or later ☐ 4
Don't know ☐ 6

14. Approximately how many times have you rented a car for business purposes in the past 12 months?

Not rented ☐ 1
In country of residence ☐ 2
Abroad ☐ 3
1-2 rentals ☐ 2
3-6 rentals ☐ 3
7 or more rentals ☐ 4

Investments

15a. Which, if any, of the following types of investment do you or members of your household have?

Stocks & Shares ☐ 1
Financial Futures ☐ 1
Government Securities ☐ 2
Commodities ☐ 2
Mutual Funds/Unit Trusts ☐ 3
Gold/precious metals ☐ 3
Bonds ☐ 4
Property: land or real estate excl. main home ☐ 4
Offshore Funds ☐ 5
Private pension plans ☐ 5
Listed Stock Options ☐ 6
Collectables: art, antiques, coins, stamps, etc... ☐ 6

15b. What is the approximate total value of the above, and any other investments, owned by you and members of your household? (in US dollars)

Under US\$ 50,000 ☐ 1
250,000 to under 500,000 ☐ 4
50,000 to under 100,000 ☐ 2
500,000 to under 1 million ☐ 5
100,000 to under 250,000 ☐ 3
US\$ 1 million or more ☐ 6

16a. On approximately how many separate occasions have you buying or selling transactions been placed for your personal investment account in the past 12 months?

None ☐ 1
1-4 ☐ 1
10-24 ☐ 3
50-99 ☐ 3
5-9 ☐ 2
25-49 ☐ 4
100 or more ☐ 5

16b. On which stock exchange(s) were any of these transactions made?

London ☐ 1
Hong Kong ☐ 7
Paris ☐ 4
Singapore ☐ 8
Amsterdam ☐ 3
Zurich ☐ 3
Tokyo ☐ 9
Frankfurt ☐ 2
Exchanges in USA ☐ 4
Other exchange(s) ☐ 6

In 1984, the IHT contributed \$11,724 to charity on behalf of respondents to a similar questionnaire.

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About you

17a. In which country are you currently resident?

Write in..... 32-33

17b. Of which country are you a citizen?

Write in..... 34-35

17c. How long have you been living in your present country of residence?

Less than 6 months ☐ 1
6-12 months ☐ 2
1-5 years ☐ 3
More than 5 years ☐ 4

18. Are you?

Male ☐ 1
Female ☐ 2

19. What is your age?

Under 25 ☐ 1
25-34 ☐ 2
35-44 ☐ 3
45-54 ☐ 4
55-64 ☐ 5
65 or over ☐ 6

20. Which educational level have you obtained?

Doctorate/ higher university degree ☐ 1
University degree/equivalent professional qualification ☐ 2
Secondary or High School ☐ 3
Other ☐ 4

21. Into which of the following groups does your pre-tax household annual income from all sources fall? (Check in US\$ or write in your own currency.)

Up to US \$25,000 ☐ 1
\$25,000 to \$49,999 ☐ 2
\$50,000 to \$74,999 ☐ 3
\$75,000 to \$149,999 ☐ 4
\$150,000 to \$249,999 ☐ 5
\$250,000 or more ☐ 6

or annual income in own currency (WRITE IN).....

Your occupation

22. What is your working status?

Full-time employed ☐ 1
Part-time employed ☐ 2
Retired ☐ 3
Housewife ☐ 4
Student ☐ 5
Other ☐ 6

If you are employed please answer Questions 23-26. Otherwise skip to Question 27.

23. What is your employer's principal activity?

Government/Diplomatic ☐ 1
Data processing/Telecommunications/Electronics ☐ 2
Manufacturing industries incl. Extra. Engineering & Processing ☐ 3
Distribution, Wholesale/Retail, Transportation ☐ 4
Banking/Insurance/Other Financial Services ☐ 5
Publishing/Advertising/PR ☐ 6
Business Services ☐ 7
Legal/Medical/Educational ☐ 8
Artistic Professions ☐ 9
Armed Forces/Police ☐ 0
Other (Write in) ☐ 43

24. What is your job title or position? (Please check all that apply.)

Proprietor/Partner ☐ 1
Chairman of the Board ☐ 2
President/Chief Executive Officer ☐ 3
Managing Director ☐ 4
Chief Financial Officer/Finance Director ☐ 5
Other Senior Management ☐ 6
Middle Management ☐ 7
Junior Executive ☐ 8
Technical Specialist ☐ 9
Clerical ☐ 0
Senior Government Officer ☐ 1
Other Government Officer ☐ 2
Consultant ☐ 3
Other Professional ☐ 4
Self-employed ☐ 5
Other (Write in) ☐ 6

25. How many people does your company employ in the country in which you are currently based?

Under 10 ☐ 1
10-49 ☐ 2
50-249 ☐ 3
250-999 ☐ 4
1,000-4,999 ☐ 5
5,000 or more ☐ 6

26a. Does your company also operate outside the country in which you are currently based?

Yes ☐ 1
No ☐ 2

If so, in how many countries?

1-5 ☐ 1
6-15 ☐ 2
16+ ☐ 3

26b. Do you have responsibilities for policies or operations in any other countries?

Yes ☐ 1
No ☐ 2

27. Which one of these charities should benefit from your dollar donation?

SAVE THE CHILDREN ☐ 1
INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS ☐ 2
HEART FOUNDATION ☐ 3
WORLD WILDLIFE FUND ☐ 4
CANCER RESEARCH ☐ 5
LIVE AID ☐ 6

Thank you for your cooperation.

Unrecorded Mantegna

army-civilian panel decided which paintings should be returned. Many of the paintings, the army's art curator, said, the panel generally was guided by the terms of the Potsdam Conference, which later was interpreted as meaning that the Nazis could not own art. Because of the confusion, the panel returned no paintings that depict "murder, degradation, or portraits of war leaders or criminals," which will be returned to Germany, he said.

□

Woody Allen's "Purple Rose of Cairo" was named best film of 1944 in the British Academy Awards ceremony and the director Steven Spielberg was given the Fellowship of the British Academy. Allen's film also won the best original screenplay at the ceremony sponsored by the National Academy of Film and Television Arts. William Hurt was named best actor for "Kiss of the Spider Woman" and Diane Feggy Ashworth was

to India." Spielberg's newest film, "The Color Purple," is among the

The ceremony was held at the March 24 event, co-sponsored at the March 24 American Awards presentation in Los Angeles, but he was not nominated for best director by the American academy. Mr. Brinkman's award was given for best director.

□

Governor Martha Layne Collins of Kentucky took a lot of heat when state funds were used to finance a tanning bed for the governor's mansion, but she won't have to appear red-faced when the apparatus is returned to the official residence because Collins tried to get rid of the \$12,000 tanning bed by giving it to a group of legislators but paid \$3,500 to give it back to her.

□

The most-sung man in Britain, Richard Ingrams, is stepping down after 23 years as editor of the satirical magazine *Punch*. Ingrams, who lists his recreation as Ingrams-ing,

and Judd estimated that even if Eye's nightly issue of the magazine risks only seven libel actions, said he would quit Sept. 1. Since he helped found the magazine in 1961, its circulation has grown to 300,000, with subscribers around the world. A blend of lampoonery and investigative journalism has landed Ingram in court more times than he can count, providing plenty of business for Private Eye's mythical legal firm: See, Grabbitz and Runne-

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